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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

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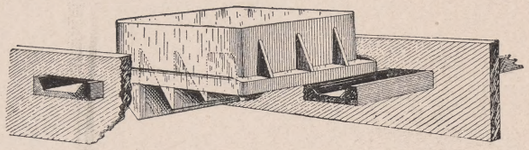

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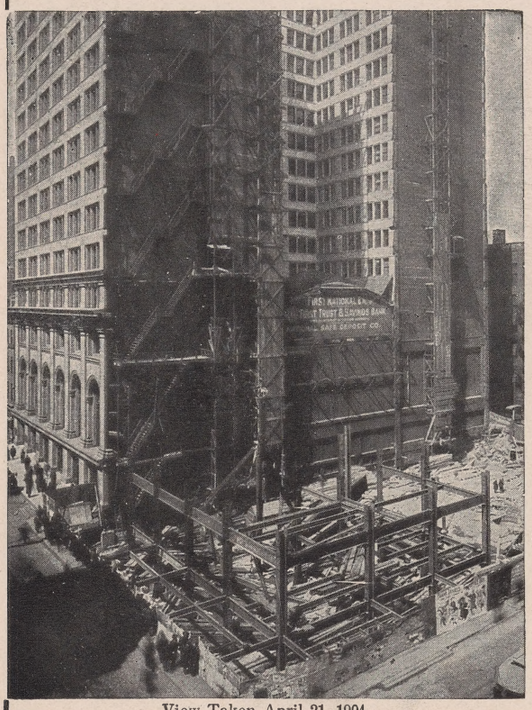

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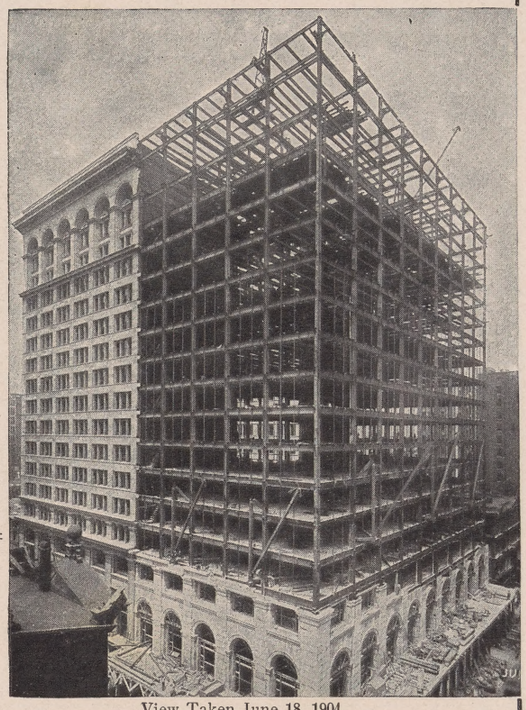

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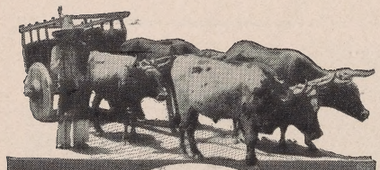

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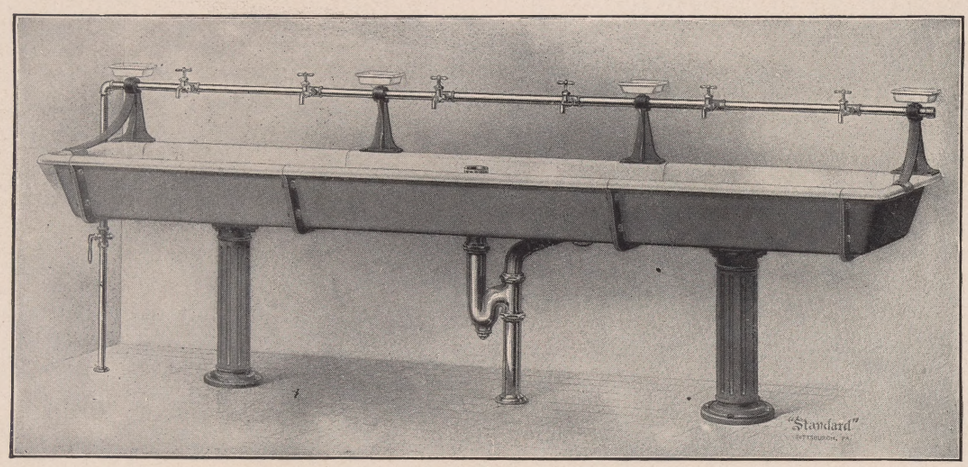

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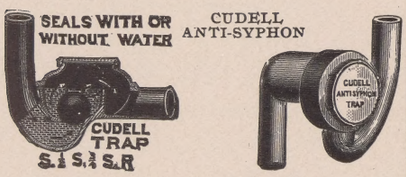

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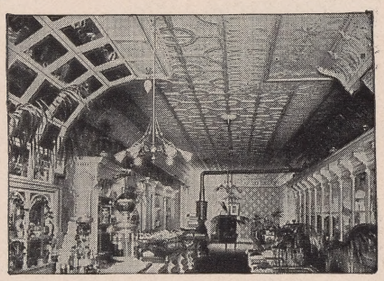

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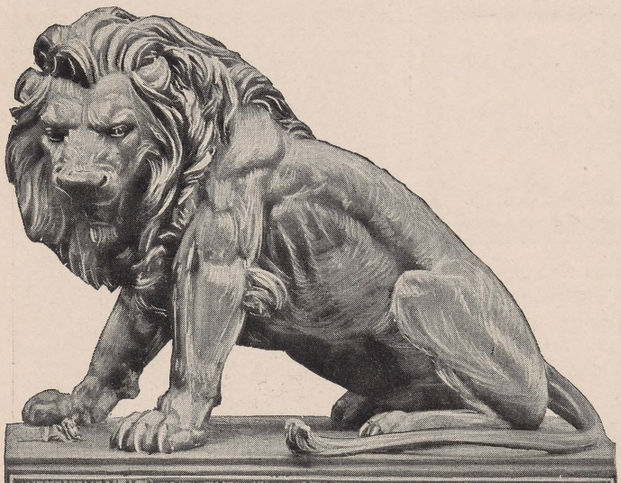

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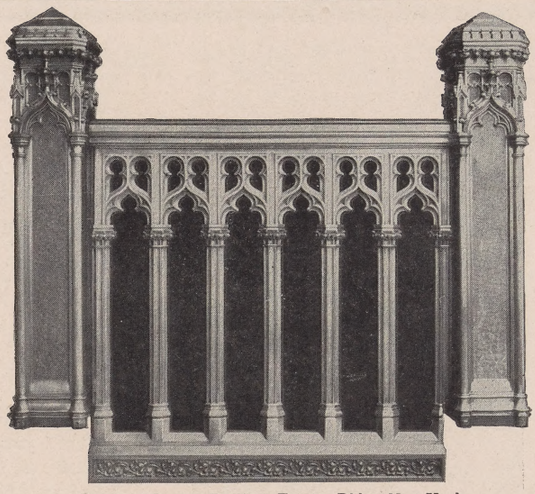

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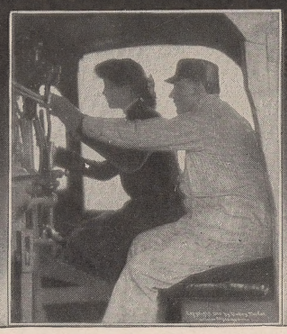

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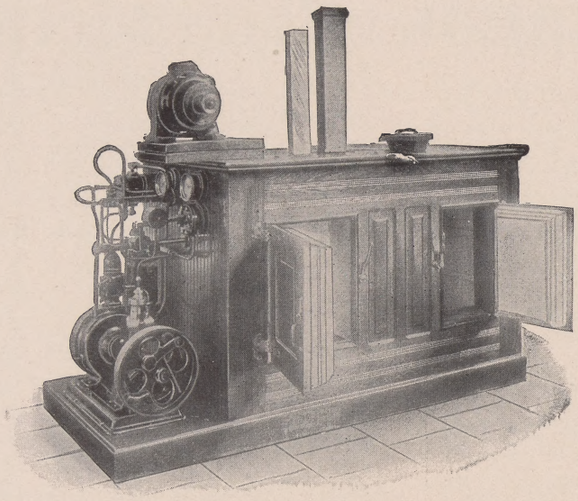

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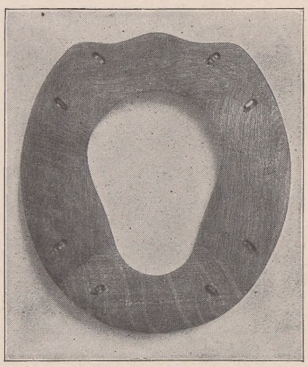

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NEXT CONVENTION AT NEW YORK, N. Y., 1906.

Proceedings, Convention A. I. A.

While it is true that many questions were discussed and some of importance decided, there was a feeling prevalent at the convention that this was rather an off year. The preceding convention had demanded extraordinary effort in all directions, and that for next year is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute. The disposition was apparent to rest temporarily upon the laurels of last year, and to prepare for unusual activity next year. The hackneyed subject of Competitions was of paramount interest for two reasons: (1) The report of the committee presented by Glenn Brown was a powerful paper, exhaustive in its nature and supported in its statements by carefully collected data; the paper by Robert D. Andrews showed much intelligent thought and advocated ideals well worth all effort to attain; W. B. Mundie's conclusions and mandatory code were direct and forceful, and had many supporters; and, as was expected, from the standing of those announced to take part in the discussion, much was presented by them worthy of careful consideration. (2) There was introduced a noteworthy example of modern competition practice, the Cook County Court House competition.

The discussion on this competition was eventful; one member stated that in a long experience as a member of the Institute this was the first case in which a member had been on trial on the floor of the convention. It was brought out that the objectionable conditions in this competition had been practically waived, so far as the invited competitors were concerned. There is a strong feeling that the subject of competitions has demanded far too much time and attention of the Board of Directors and of the conventions, and it is hoped that the committee of five, appointed to act with the Board of Directors, will be able to report to the next convention such wise measures as will tend to rid the councils of the Institute of this ever recurring question. The Committee on Practice, called for by the resolution of Walter Cook, it is expected, will have a restraining effect in bringing up in conventions the arraignment of members.

While a candidate must be over thirty years of age, there has been omitted from the by-laws the requirement that he must have been a stated number of years in the office of a Fellow and have his recommendation. This will obviate some embarrassing conditions and act favorably toward increased membership. W. B. Ittner, in his committee report, stated the striking fact that the Architectural League of America embraces sixteen associations, with an active membership of about 1,600, and aside from the annual exhibitions the energies of the League are largely directed to educational work. He moved the cooperation of the Institute with the League in the foundation of scholarships, and at his request the motion was referred to the Educational Committee. There was gratifying action of a personal nature with relation to three members: the election of Sir Casper Clark for honorary member; the formal expression of appreciation of Glenn Brown's efforts for the welfare of the Institute; and the vote to send a message of remembrance to W. L. B. Jenney.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

BY ALBERT KELSEY, ARCHITECT
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE ART FEDERATION OF PHILADELPHIA

PART FIVE—TERMINALS

ONE of the most indefensible, and at the same time one of the most frequent of the many trespasses upon the rights of urban dwellers in the United States, is the lawless manner in which railway lines extend and sprawl over cities. They reach out from one or more centers in many directions, usually overlaying the street system, sometimes on the surface and sometimes barely high enough above it to allow moderately high vehicles to pass beneath; in the one case retarding street traffic and endangering life by many a needless death trap; in the other, dismally walling the city off from itself; but in both leaving a grimy trail on all adjoining property.

Even where the railways are elevated and well built, so little regard is paid to the rights of the citizens who use the streets, and to the rights of abutting property owners, that it is not uncommon to find what was once a united and neighborly district now totally divided and isolated, and only connected by occasional forbidding tunnels, which are usually low, dark and damp, if not actually carried down below the established street grade to complete darkness.

Abroad, similar problems have been solved better. There most railroads are compelled to be sufficiently elevated in order to provide lofty tunnels, springing from a continuous street grade, and a bright, dry, well ventilated street beneath. And certainly no really well regulated city, here or abroad, now tolerates depressed tunnels when any other treatment is at all possible. When a city adopts such a cheap and short-sighted method of abolishing its grade crossings it sinks its identity in the mire under the heel of a powerful corporation.

Vivid illustrations of the railway's relative importance to that of the city are shown at Philadelphia and at Jersey City, where entire office buildings bridge public thoroughfares, rising with tier upon tier of private offices for the use of the officers and employes of the road, and as though this were not enough to show supremacy and an ever tightening grip, the line of the Parkway in the former city, which will ultimately cost many millions of dollars, was changed to meet the possible future terminal demands of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Happily, there has been an election since this was done, and already—encouraged by the loyal support of the people—Mayor Weaver has announced his intention of having the Parkway built as originally planned. And so at last, in aspiring to noble ends, the designer of this thoroughfare will no longer be handicapped in choosing his route by such factors as those which required that it should defer to future railway extension, that it should provide Boss McNichol's house with a new frontage, and that it should make the purchase of ex-Sheriff Crow's mills a necessity. The undertaking now takes on something of the greatness of the new hope which has come to many of Philadelphia's most public-spirited citizens. Now no longer "corrupt and contented," Philadelphia is able to work out her street system with less deference to railroads and comparatively unhampered by the designs of selfish politicians, and, moreover, some check may now be put on that great octopus, Broad St. Station.

Broad St. Station is the Philadelphia terminal of the best equipped and the best operated railway in the United States. This heavily ballasted and immaculately kept four-track road passes through cuts and over fills which are well sodded and skillfully planted with hardy shrubs. It crosses well designed and better built stone bridges; it is protected here by neat hedge-rows and there by massive retaining walls. This railroad, with its signal towers, outbuildings and smaller stations uniformly painted, and nearly always freshly painted, too, offers an example in construction, equipment and maintenance to every city in the country. It must be confessed, however, that in its eagerness to keep abreast of the times and to anticipate its own needs, its permanent staff of efficient officers have an overwhelming advantage over short-term and politically-appointed city officials, and thus it happens that their constant watchfulness and unerring policy overcomes all obstacles, so that in triumph they can still run their tracks through many a city with as little regard for the rights of the inhabitants as the engineer of the "Limited" has for a stray dog or cow on the track ahead of him.

When this terminal was built it was justly looked upon as an improvement of the most far-reaching importance. It brought passengers to the heart of the city instead of depositing them, as heretofore, beyond the Schuylkill, in West Philadelphia. This proved such a convenience that it is not surprising that no one thought it was unreasonable to have built it right out on the building line, facing the already crowded City Hall. And if anyone appreciated that its low viaduct would detach the northern and southern sections of the city, as it has done, they kept discreetly quiet. With increasing traffic, more and more room was needed. An addition trebled its size, and the people looked on with admiration, without thinking of the street system through which its increasing traffic would have to pass. Congestion soon became intolerable, and an ugly bridge across Market street was erected for foot passengers, thus marring one of the longest and most important vistas in the city. Then, to extend its offices, a separate building was built on Filbert street, which was connected with the station by a monstrosity on steel stilts, so that two bridges today, in addition to the lofty office building-bridge, forming part of the station over Fifteenth street, no longer provide easy communication and sufficient space for the requirements of the railroad. To meet these requirements, all of Filbert street, from Fifteenth street to the Schuylkill, has been surrendered for future extensions, and in return the company has given a short sidewalk and two private cab stands under its buildings!

While probably there is not elsewhere another example of such unrestrained and good-natured encroachment on the public domain by any private corporation in the world, it, however, illustrates with emphasis how unevenly matched these forces really are when once opposed to one another.

(To be continued.)

SANITARY ENGINEERING IN THE MODERN OFFICE BUILDING

BY J. PICKERING PUTNAM, ARCHITECT

PART VI

IN the case of the air pump apparatus the speed of the action is measured by the time it takes to move the valve lever connecting this branch waste pipe with the soil pipe. This requires but a fraction of a second, and the speed may be regulated to correspond accurately with the hydraulic action. Moreover, a vacuum gauge may be applied to the soil pipe in both kinds of apparatus and thus the action may be proved to be in both cases identical in speed, power and effect.

In order, however, to be satisfied as to the similarity of the effect produced on the gauge and trap seals, one has only to have erected side by side apparatus of both kinds, as the writer has done before several audiences, and it will be found that when the vacuum gauge registers the same degree of rarification in both soil pipes, the effect on the traps in each is the same.

It is possible on our pneumatic apparatus to produce a strain equal to a vacuum of twenty-six inches, and yet we find the large sizes of drum traps and other antisiphon traps capable of resisting, unvented, this strain even many times repeated, without refilling. The first application of the strain lowers the seal considerably, the second and third less, and thereafter subsequent applications without refilling have little effect upon it, and finally a point is reached when no further reduction can be attained however often the strain is repeated.

The vented S trap, on the other hand, is incapable of resisting a vacuum of a single inch when the vent pipe is long and crooked, or when it is partially roughened or closed by deposits. A few inches of vacuum will destroy its seal even when the vent pipe is new and clean and as short and straight as it is possible to make it in practice.

The apparatus shown in Figs. 23 and 24 in the last number are constructed of seamless drawn brass tubing, polished and nickel plated, with a vacuum pump constructed with special accuracy so as to enable it to produce and maintain a vacuum as perfect as is possible. Special patterns for the castings have been made for this apparatus to secure this result and to enable the pipes to be assembled as economically and compactly as possible. By the free use of these patterns and by obtaining the tubing and fittings at the lowest net prices, the whole outfit, mounted on dark red painted woodwork and producing with the nickel plated metal work a highly ornamental effect, may be built in quantities for less than a hundred dollars each. There is, therefore, no excuse for any board of health or plumbing inspector's office to be without such a plant, because its use would demonstrate the folly of the trap vent law, and save to the citizens, by its repeal, more than the entire cost of the apparatus in a single good sized building.

A simple hydraulic apparatus like that shown in Fig. 21 may be constructed and used side by side with the pneumatic outfit where it is desired to demonstrate the identity of the results produced by the two systems. But, as before said, the usefulness of the hydraulic plant is limited to a very narrow range of tests and it is less accurate and comparatively unscientific. It involves, moreover, the consumption of a very large amount of water where the pneumatic plant can be operated without any expense whatever.

With either of these simple forms of testing apparatus one stands entirely independent of outside testimony as to the relative efficiency of the trap-venting and of the antisiphon systems, and can see for himself in a few minutes the truth in such controversies as has been described in the last chapter relative to the Worcester tests.

There is no excuse whatever for any doubt in the matter, and no one thereafter would dare to publish any inaccurate or misleading statements in this very important domain, knowing that any board of health or building inspector's office can authoritatively refute such misstatements at once. In order to make the tests of the efficiency of different traps on our pneumatic apparatus, it is necessary to first close all the stop cocks shown in the drawings by wheel or lever handles between the traps and the main pipe, and exhaust the air in this pipe by means of the vacuum pump, until the vacuum gauge shows the degree of rarification desired to correspond with what would be encountered in any case of plumbing to be represented.

After filling the traps with water, one opens the stop-cock between the trap to be tested and the pipe system, so as to allow air passing through the trap to break the partial vacuum therein. This air will follow the path of the least resistance. In the case of the S trap the special air vent-pipe is provided between the trap seal and the waste system under the supposition that it will present an easier path for the air than the trap itself, in which the water seal might be expected to afford greater resistance to the air passage than the friction of the sides of the vent-pipe.

The apparatus shows that this is not the case. The ordinary lavatory S trap is shown on the right-hand side of the apparatus vented at the crown with a "back vent" pipe the full size of the bore of the trap, and of considerable length, but having openings at different points provided with stop valves to show the effect of longer or shorter vent pipes in plumbing work. The longer the vent-pipe and the greater the number of bends in it, the greater the obstruction by friction to the passage of the air through it, and the lower its efficiency as a means of protecting the trap seal from siphonage.

It is evident, therefore, that the degree of vacuum in the pipe system required to break the seal of a vented S trap is inversely proportional to the length and diameter of the vent pipe, and our apparatus is designed to show the effect of any possible degree of vacuum on any possible length and size of vent pipe, and it will again be seen on this apparatus that the seal of an S trap can be broken by a vacuum considerably below that which may be obtained in ordinary plumbing practice, even when the trap has a perfectly clean vent pipe of moderate length, provided a few bends are introduced in running the vent pipe.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—Figures referred to are on pages 51 and 52, December issue.

THE PLANNING OF HOSPITALS

BY T. M. CLARK, ARCHITECT

PART IV

IT may be observed that a ward from twenty-two to twenty-four feet wide, and only twelve feet high, with beds spaced eight feet from centers, will be far from affording the two or three thousand cubic feet of air-space to each bed which some authorities have considered indispensable; but, if the ventilation, natural and artificial, is well arranged, the air in it will be quite as pure as in one of greater cubic capacity, while the light will be brighter, and the room more cheerful. Assuming, as perhaps we may, that the ideal of ward design should be something approaching as closely to the open air as is consistent with shelter from the elements, warmth in winter, and convenience of attendance, it is easily seen that a narrow room fulfills the conditions of rapid change of air, and bright and even illumination, much better than a wide one; and a comparatively low room, considering the difficulty of handling heavy sashes, better than a high one. At the same time, local circumstances must be considered in fixing both width and height. For example, in city hospitals, or where the wards must be built near together, a lofty room, with high windows, will obviously receive more light and sunshine than a low one; and, in determining width, it may be considered that nervous patients and children will often be happier and quieter in a ward with a nine-foot passage between the rows of beds than in one with a passage of seven feet.

As each ward should constitute, so far as economy of administration will permit, a little community by itself, it must have its own services of various kinds. The nurse, especially, to whom is committed the supervision of the ward, must have such accommodations as will enable her to perform her duties most efficiently, and with the least unnecessary fatigue. The days when the nurse's room consisted of a glazed pen in the center of a circular or octagonal ward, in which she had no air to breathe except that which had already served the patients, while the latter exercised quite as close supervision over her as she did over them, have gone by; and even the nurse's bedroom, with a window overlooking the ward, through which she can cast an occasional glance at night, is now fast disappearing from hospital plans, the modern idea being that the nurse while in the ward shall always be awake and on duty, either among the patients or in her workroom; and that, on being relieved, in the morning or evening as the case may be, she shall leave entirely the scene of her responsibilities, and rest, either in the administration building or in a special nurses' house until she is again called upon.

While the nurse is in her ward she should have proper conveniences for performing the duties assigned to her. In accordance with the general tendency to make the wards as independent as possible of the rest of the hospital group, it is now usual to arrange, in close connection with each ward, a small room, well lighted, and provided with a sink for washing dishes; shelves, for keeping plates and cups; drawers and cupboards for other articles, a small refrigerator and a gas stove, or other cooking apparatus, by means of which broths and gruels can be prepared on the spot as they are needed. This "duty room" or "ward kitchen" should be so large that two persons can work together in it comfortably; and, as it is in close connection with the ward, it must admit of being kept spotlessly clean. Besides this duty room, the nurse must have a linen closet, where sheets, pillow slips and other ward supplies of the kind may be received as they come from the laundry and stored ready for use; and a medicine closet, where medicines for the patients can be kept under lock and key. Very generally, also, a "patients' wardrobe" is connected with the ward, where the ordinary clothes of the patients are kept, ready to be resumed when the patient is discharged. Separate lockers are best for this purpose, and they should be thoroughly ventilated.

If practicable, they should be placed in a room by themselves, where they can be aired by open windows and where brushing and mending can be done; but where space is limited, some of the best hospitals place the lockers in the corridor rather than in the ward, and connect them with a powerful exhaust flue. The nurses of each ward must have a toilet room, or at least a water-closet, to themselves; and a larger group of apparatus, comprising baths and wash-basins, as well as water-closets must be provided for the use of the patients. For a ward of twenty or twenty-four beds it is usual to allow two patients' water-closets, one bath and four wash-basins, with a slop-sink, and, in the case of the men's wards, one or two urinals. It is, however, practically impossible to keep any urinal free from offense without the enormous waste of water involved in a constant flow over the surface from a perforated pipe, and it may be questioned whether the comfort of the patients, of either sex, would not be promoted by increasing the number of water-closets to each ward and dispensing with urinals in the male wards. As all water-closets are now made with hinged seats, there is no real need of separate urinals; and the closet is much better and more economically flushed, and more easily kept clean than any urinal can be.

Modern water-closets, with flushing rims, siphonic action, for quick and efficient discharge, and siphon tanks, by which the full flush is obtained by the slightest pull of the chain, are so far superior in cleanliness to the apparatus of a dozen years ago that the precautions formerly necessary for disconnecting the lavatories from the wards are of diminishing importance; but local ventilation of the closet basins is still very desirable. This is most efficiently secured by connecting the local vents with a special shaft, exhausted by means of an electric fan; but a flue, if properly proportioned, and adequately heated, will answer the purpose tolerably well. A constant current of this kind, passing downward through the opening of each seat, and out through the local vent, will, if the vents are large enough, change very rapidly the air of the room in which the closets are placed; but it must be remembered that local vents without efficient means for inducing a current through them are, perhaps, worse than useless, for a reverse current through them in cold weather may give a dangerous chill to a sensitive patient, or may even freeze the water in the basin.

(To be continued.)

COMPETITIONS

PAPERS READ AT THE A. I A. CONVENTION, JANUARY 9, 1906

COMPETITIONS. BY ROBERT D. ANDREWS. (ABRIDGED.)

This paper deals exclusively with limited competitions. Abstractly considered, competitions can be neither good nor bad. Competitions are failures when the purpose of the competition is defeated. A competition is a failure in which the winner of the competition does not become the architect of the building. It is a failure when, as a result of a competition, an unworthy selection is made. Everyone probably has had the experience of a competition in which all the drawings were rejected because none of the designs presented could be executed for the cost stated.

What we have to do is to find out what there is in the procedure of competitions, as they are now generally conducted, which is hostile to the good purposes of the owner. In one case in Boston three architects (ourselves among the number) were selected to compete for a building to be erected upon a certain lot of land and to serve a certain purpose. Having acccess to the members of the committee before the matter came to a head, we suggested that the best way to have a competition was to get the architects who were to compete with the committee and discuss the whole situation informally. In this case this was done. The question of the amount of money to be appropriated for the building came up. The suggestion of the architects was that they be allowed a few days to prepare together a rough sketch of the building and get actual estimates for it from a contractor, together with the cost per cubic foot of recent buildings of like character. This information was reported to the committee and enabled them to intelligently state the cost of the building, which, however, was not made an obligatory condition in the terms of competition. The other details of the program were discussed and when all was arranged in a satisfactory manner, the terms as a whole were put into formal shape, with the assistance of an independent architect acting as adviser to the committee and the competition proceeded to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. The competition was adjudged by the expert adviser and his recommendations were carried out by the committee. The essential principle which is illustrated by the instance I have quoted is that all the architects concerned in a limited competition have an equal right to assist in the determination of the terms and conditions of competition.

It would be a great advantage, owing to the complex relations of competitions, to have a contract habitually signed by the group of architects on the one hand and the employer on the other. In a word, the employment of a contract between the owner and the architects, in cases of competition, would make it necessary for all parties to think out with greater clearness the nature of the obligations which they are incurring. In order to make this clear, let me state what would occur in case this idea was generally recognized by the profession.

An architect comes to his desk in the morning and finds an invitation to enter a competition for a certain building. The invitation contains perhaps an outline of the terms. Instead of sitting down and writing a note expressing his gratification at the great honor of being invited to compete, and his immediate acceptance of the invitation, he writes, acknowledging the receipt of the invitation, and says: "I will confer with the other invited competitors in regard to the matter and will let you know in a few days my decision." Having threshed out the whole subject, they write their conclusions to the committee, possibly recommending a conference, or possibly, if the terms are in all respects satisfactory, saying that they are ready to accept them; and then comes up the very important question as to the form in which the acceptance of the owner's proposition is to be made. It is very important, in my opinion, to consider carefully the point which I am now making, that the question is not of making a contract, for a contract is made in any case; but as to the kind of contract which is made. A contract registering the competition agreement as a whole must be so drawn as to register both the agreement between the architects themselves and their several agreements with the owners. The owner on his part must agree with each and all the architects and not simply with the architects in their individual capacities. When the owner says that, as the result of a competition, he will employ one of the competitors as architect of the building, he is making a promise to the architects in their collective sense, a promise which can not be made to any one specifically. The opportunity to erect an important building with all the advantages of money and distinction coming from it, is what an architect strives for in competition. This chance is worth a great deal, and the owner avails himself of the value that architects attach to it by proposing to them they shall make sketches for this work, with a chance of obtaining it, at a lower rate of payment than is usual and customary in non-competitive practice.

It is worth while asking why the architects of a community care to pay so royally for business chances which are virtually already theirs? For if the five men invited are the leaders of the profession in the community where the building is to be erected, it is the highest degree probable that the commission would come to one of them if no competition were held. Why then should they pay out so large a sum to change from one mode of arbitrament between their respective claims to another? Instead of being judged on the broad and stable ground of past achievement and general professional standing, they prefer at great cost to themselves to resort to the fickle court of anonymous competition. I think it would seem to any unprejudiced person that in some way and by some means the owner was getting the best of the architects in this bargain, and, if he is, does it not appear that he gets the power of persuading the architects to accept these terms by virtue of the fact that he approaches them as individuals. The upshot of my thinking upon this subject is that we have never adequately realized what I might call the social obligations of competition, obligations which we owe to each other, to the owner, and to the world at large.

And now I would like to speak particularly on what may be practically done in this connection. I assume, in the first place, that we recognize that every architect is entitled to charge as he chooses for his work; and by an extension of this principle that every *group* of architects are entitled to charge for their work what they choose. In other words, I assume that the question of competition charges is primarily a local question, affecting in each instance only those who are concerned. This conclusion of course covers the idea that any group of competitors may establish the amount of work and the terms and conditions on which this work shall be done, which is rendered for these charges. It seems, therefore, unwise that we should attempt to make a schedule of competition charges which shall obtain all over the country, but that it is better, in fact, that we must, leave the question to be decided by each group of architects in each instance. My proposal would be that the architects in each chapter of the American Institute agree with each other that they will not enter any limited competition, to which any of the subscribers to that agreement are invited, without first conferring with such invited subscribers as to the propriety of the terms and conditions of competition. This achieved, they will then and there decide upon the form of contract which shall be made between themselves and the parties inviting the competition. But, inasmuch as the principles involved in a limited competition are the same wherever the competion is held, however the details are varied, I would suggest that the Institute

itself, as representing all the Chapters, secure the advice of counsel upon a typical form of contract to be employed in cases of limited competitions. I have talked at length upon this subject with able lawyers and received their suggestions, and I am fully convinced that it is not a difficult matter to draw a form which can be universally employed and whose use will materially safeguard the interest at stake.

DRAFT OF CONTRACT.

X intends the erection of a certain building, and requires the services of an architect therefor. A, B, C, D and E are architects. They agree with each other and with X to each prepare and submit to X preliminary sketches for the building, and in return for this service X agrees with them each and all to employ and does hereby so employ the author of one set of sketches as architect for the building at the usual percentage commission, and to pay the four other architects each the sum of ..... dollars, whereby their several interests in this contract shall be eliminated, and it shall remain a contract between X and the architect employed as architect of the building.

In closing, I would like to again insist that the interests which I am considering are not those of the architects alone. They are the interests of our clients as well, and beyond these, the interests of the communities in which we live.

The President: I take it that the discussion will not be restricted.

COMPETITIONS. BY CASS GILBERT.

Mr. President, I have no formal paper prepared, and hesitate to speak at all after the able discussion in which Mr. Brown has presented so calm, clear and intelligent a paper, with which all of us must agree in part and some of us as a whole, and wherein Mr. Andrews has presented in such a fine, ideal way a condition which we all like to fill, dignified and above reproach. My fundamental proposition deals, as Mr. Andrews' does, with an ideal situation, and not with conditions which obtain at the present time. My ideal is distinctly opposed to Mr. Andrews' as stated in his discussion. It rests fundamentally upon this, and I warn you upon the inconsistency of it; my idea is,—*no competition at all.* I contend that better work is done without the competition system than with it. The ideal condition under which work should be designed is that condition which permits the owner or committee to consult with the architect during that period when the work is in its earliest stages, and to consult not only once, twice, and many times, but continuously.

The ideal conditions may come, and I hope it will, but not in our time, when you will so far forget your stake and so completely rise above the conditions that exist. At present, however, I fear you will insensibly try to ascertain what will win the competition, and that is not the worst of it. You don't present your best work because you fear the result of how the committee will receive it. And then you stifle your own thought, pervert your own ideals, compromise with materialism and leave the world miss the best that is in you

Mr. Brown shows by his paper a few examples of what competition costs. I think he could cite many more examples. I have known from personal experience of where the expenses of the competitors were twice as large as the gross receipts of the successful competitor, and Mr. Brown has quoted a case in England where the cost to the competitors *was greater than the cost of the building itself.* Among the ideal conditions which many think should be incorporated in the competition program is that we should have only limited competition. If we must have competition this is a right step, because it lessens the loss to the profession and increases the merit of the work done.

The owner does you no favor in inviting you to compete. He owes it to the community to build well, and the relation is entirely reciprocal. I do not want to have to take my hat in my hand. I decline to ask for the *privilege* of competing. When the Institute takes *that* stand, the competition system will cease. It will cease just as soon as this Institute wants it to cease, and not one bit before. The distinguished director of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg came a few years ago with a most earnest effort to the architects in New York, Boston, Washington and elsewhere to ask them the proper method to establish his great institution and how best he could obtain the services of architects. He was told by direct selection. His committee would not approve it. He was next advised to limit the competition, and he persuaded his committee to do so in part, compromising on a limited competition; there were, I think, six invited competitors. He worked with all the earnestness he was capable of, and he is an able, forceful man. He tried faithfully to do the best he could for his institution and believed, and rightly, that no better step could be taken than to pursue the most approved method of obtaining designs for the new buildings. I think forty-one designs were received. The director shortly afterward said to me: "I am perfectly amazed at the attitude of your profession. I would never have had the courage to proclaim the principles which you stood for had I realized that forty-one men of sufficient prominence were willing to submit designs in such a scramble as this." We must look to ourselves for the righting of such a condition, and until we are ready to say that "competitions are wrong, we are going to stay out altogether," you or someone else must pay the bill.

Mr. W. B. Mundie, of Chicago: Gentlemen—You have heard all about the disease, but I will confine myself for a few moments to its cure. Everybody fights shy of the cure; they don't like the prescription. I have written this prescription during the last two hours.

COMPETITIONS. BY W. B. MUNDIE (ABRIDGED).

The American Institute of Architects has a code for the Conduct of Competitions. What we need most is a code for the conduct of competitors. It is time to stop theorizing and criticising. Condemnatory resolutions are of little value when we ourselves have been the real sinners. This business of competitions is going to get worse instead of better unless we organize on an entirely different basis. Now we march up the hill and now we march down again, and the young architect of today who is the Institute man of tomorrow asks the question, what do we stand for? And is it any wonder when we see the pitiful finish of the late competition for the new court house of Cook County in Chicago, the program for which was commented on in the report of the Board of Directors this morning. Now, I do not wish to take up too much time with professional ethics and an essay on the soulful poetry of architecture. I leave that to others, confining myself strictly to the prescriptive cure to check this prevalent epidemic, and I am tired of this everlasting journey up hill and down again and seeing the small fellow being compelled to take a full allopathic dose and the big fellow getting off with a homeopathic dose much diluted and graded in accordance with his standing. I will therefore come to the point where I present a new complete code of competition for the American Institute of Architects.

Our present code of competition is too comprehensive. It is filled with provisions that permit changes and alterations to be made so that its spirit and intention may be sadly at variance with its ethical meaning.

The code I present is based upon the idea that our present by-laws will be so amended that any unprofessional conduct on the part of competitors will be promptly dealt with by the vote of censure after a fair trial that is drastic enough to prove efficacious, as has been proven in one or two instances heretofore.

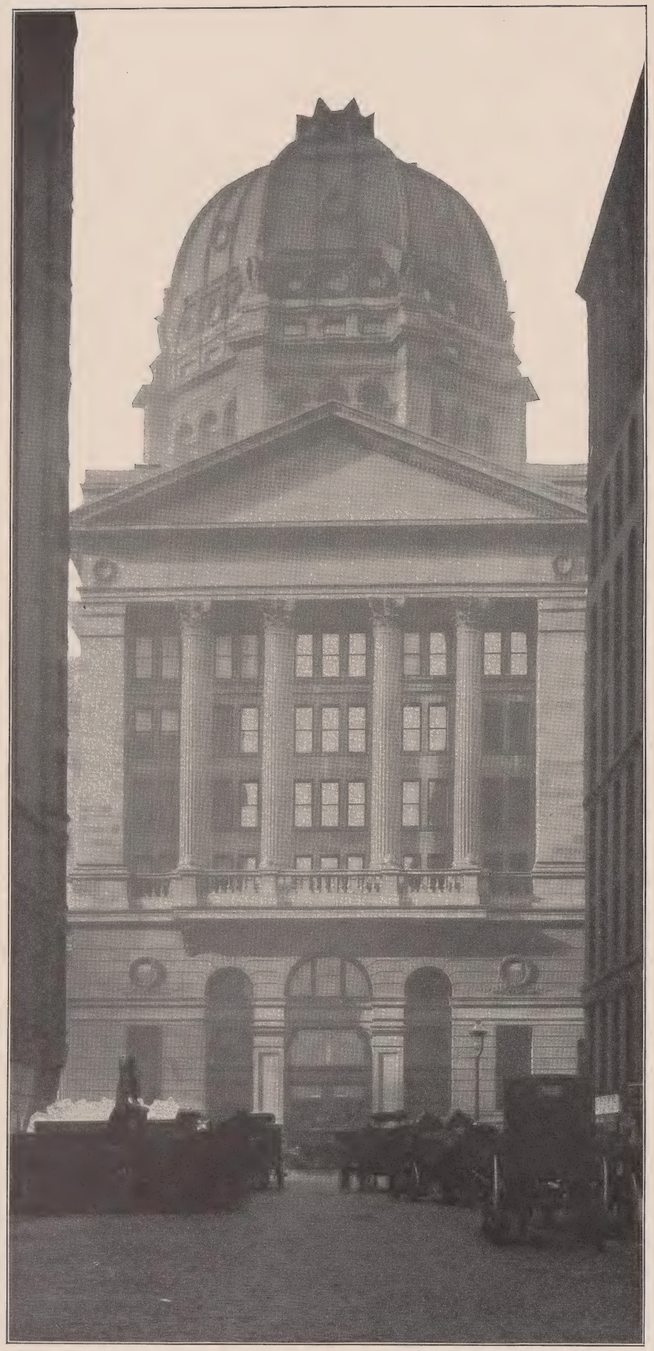
The American Institute of Architects recommends that wherever possible an architect be employed without a competitor. When a competitor is deemed necessary the procedure must be in accordance with the following code:

FORM OF COMPETITION.

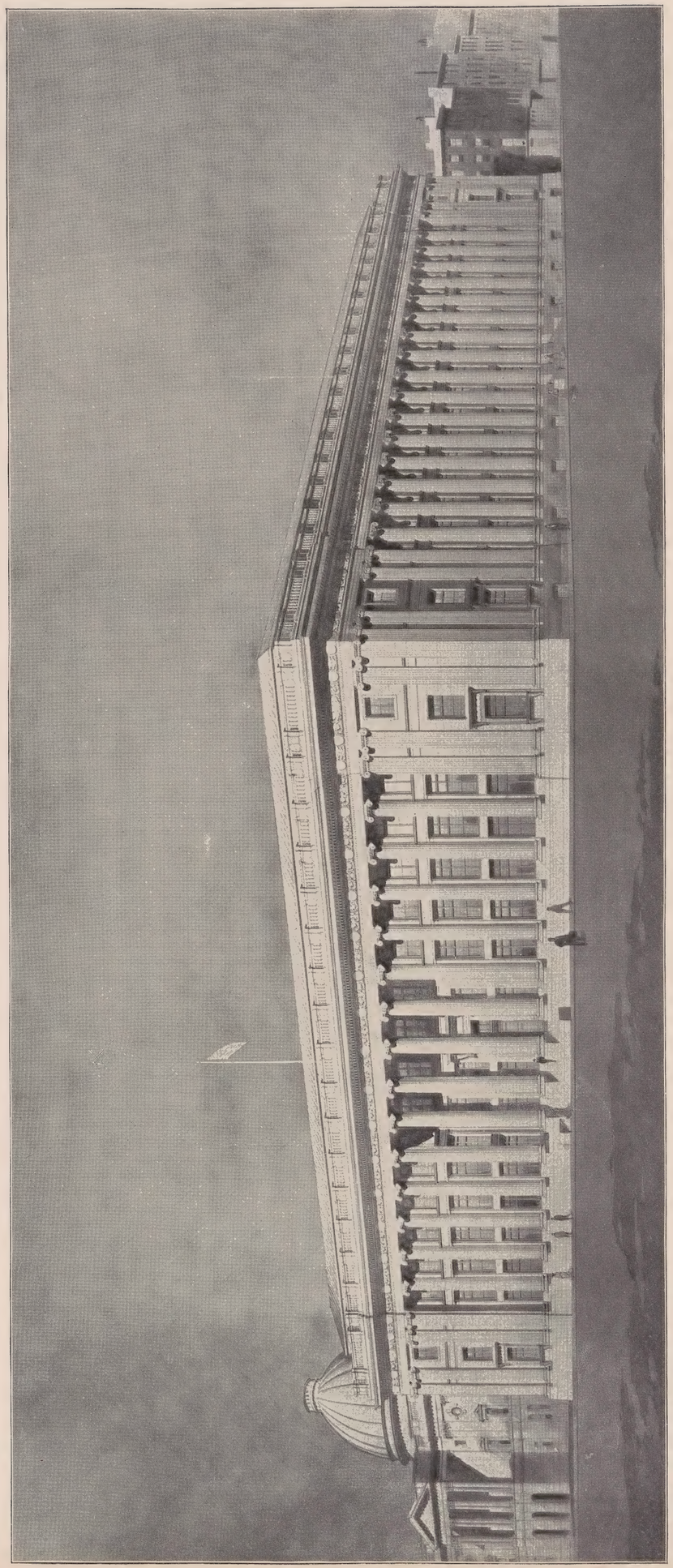
A. The competition must be limited to a certain number of architects, each of whom is invited to take part.

B. Each competitor to receive a certain sum of money to reimburse him for the expense incurred. This sum to be agreed upon between competitors and prospective client, and this sum to be paid to each competitor other than the one awarded the commissioner, or a prize, if prizes are agreed upon.

C. The author of the design receiving the first mention by the jury must be employed to design and superintend the erection of the building.

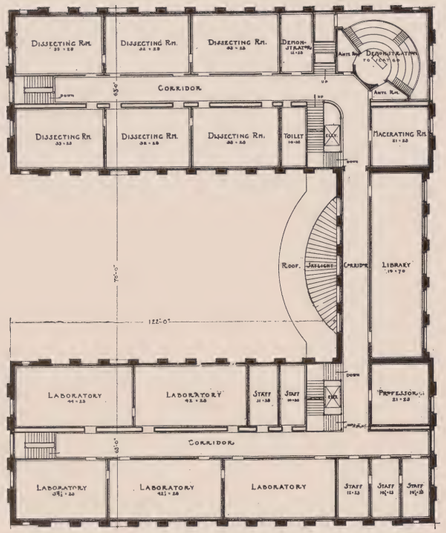


QUINCY STREET ENTRANCE, CHICAGO POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.
HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT.



MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR BROOKLYN, N. Y.
McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

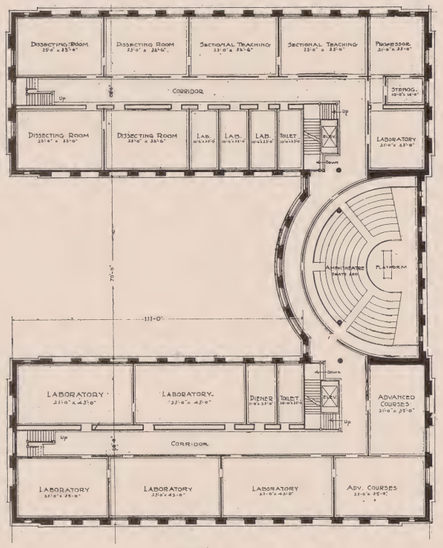
ANATOMY.



SECOND FLOOR.

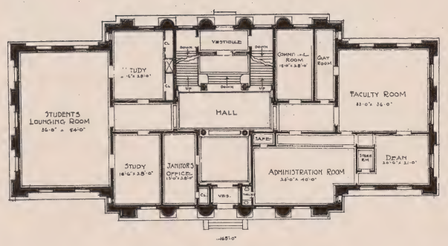
HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY.

ANATOMY.

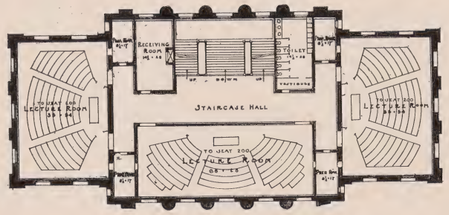


FIRST FLOOR.

HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY.

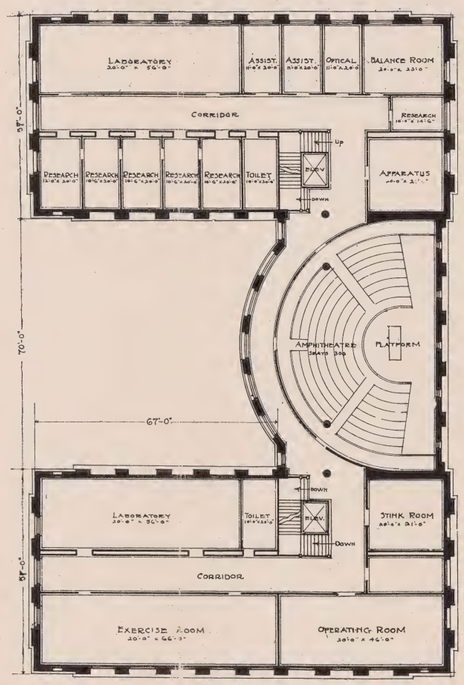


ADMINISTRATION—FIRST FLOOR.



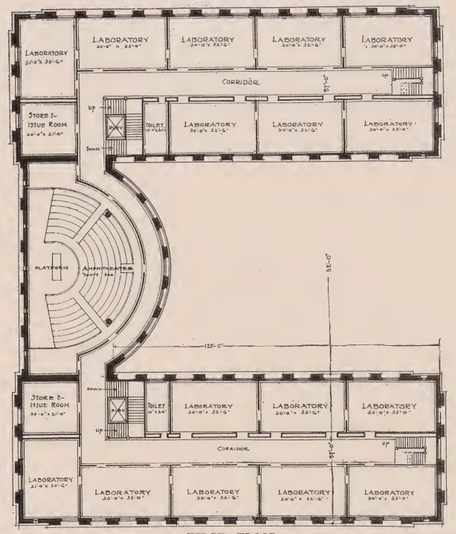
ADMINISTRATION—SECOND FLOOR.

HYGIENE.



PHARMACOLOGY.

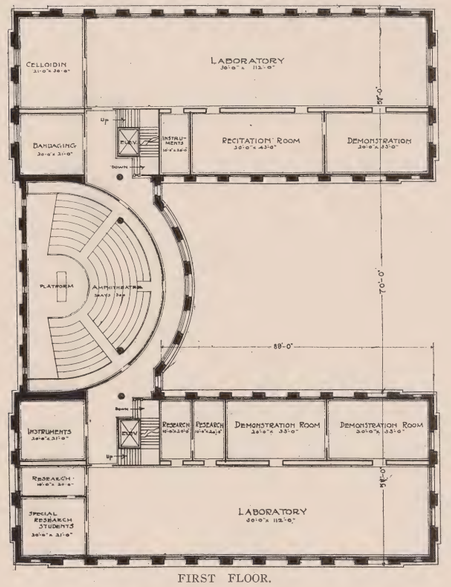
FIRST FLOOR.



PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

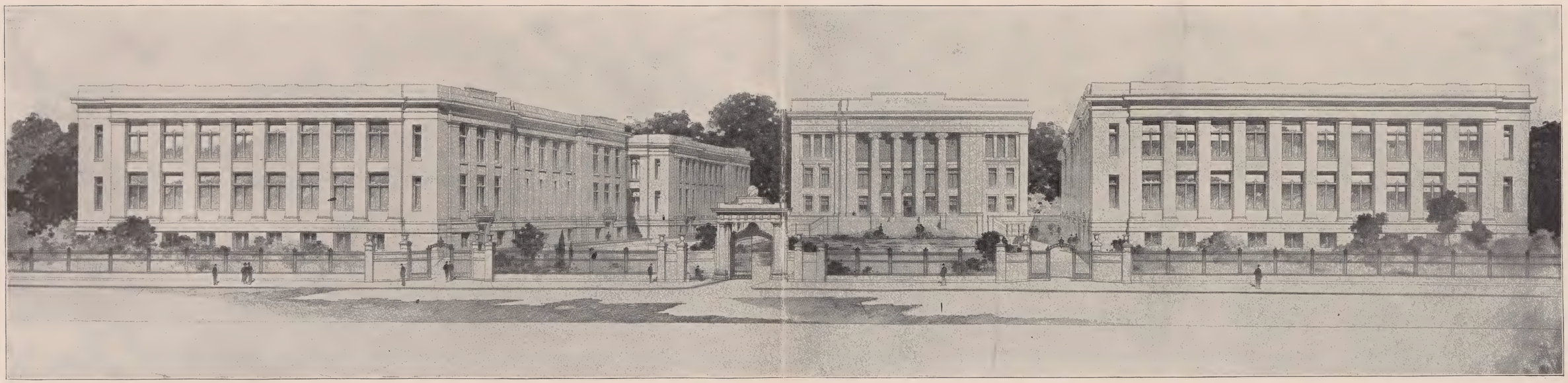
FIRST FLOOR.



BACTERIOLOGY.

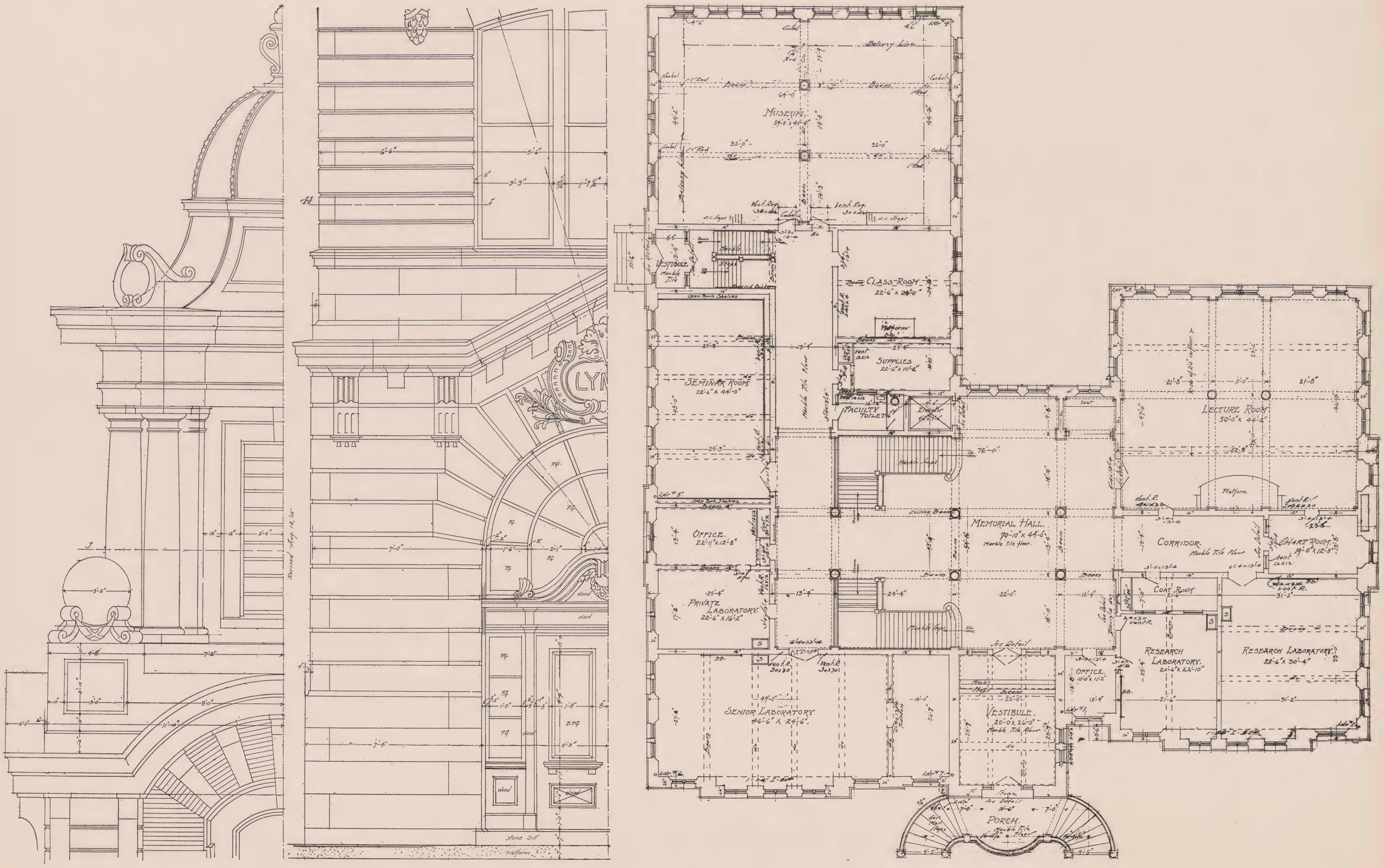
PATHOLOGY.

FIRST FLOOR.



HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS.



HALL OF NATURAL HISTORY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

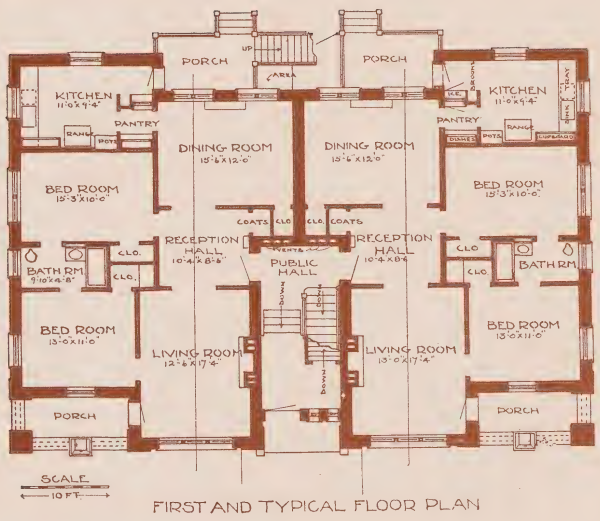
F. W. REVELS AND E. HALLENBECK, ARCHITECTS.

VIEW IN MUSIC ROOM, RESIDENCE OF A. E. STILWELL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Charles A. Smith, Architect.

VIEW IN RECEPTION HALL, RESIDENCE OF A. E. STILWELL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

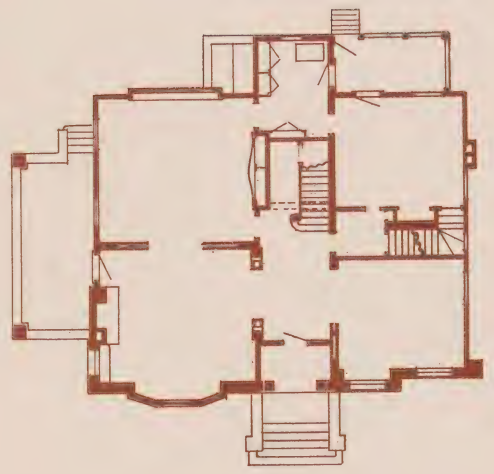
Charles A. Smith, Architect.

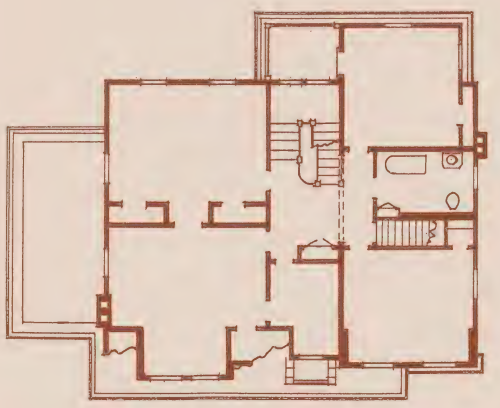


FIRST AND TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

QUADRANGLE APARTMENT BUILDING, OAK PARK, ILLS.

E. E. ROBERTS, ARCHITECT.

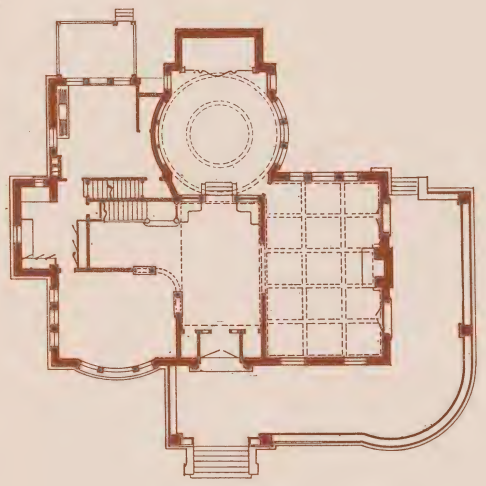


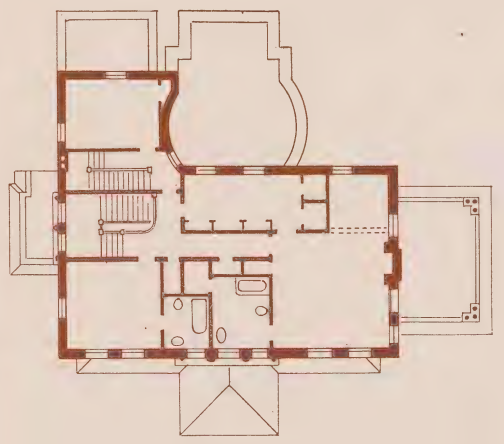


FLOOR PLANS.

VIEW IN DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HUCKE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chas. A. Smith, Architect.





FLOOR PLANS.

VIEW TOWARDS DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF A. E. STILWELL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chas. A. Smith, Architect.

POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO.

HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT.

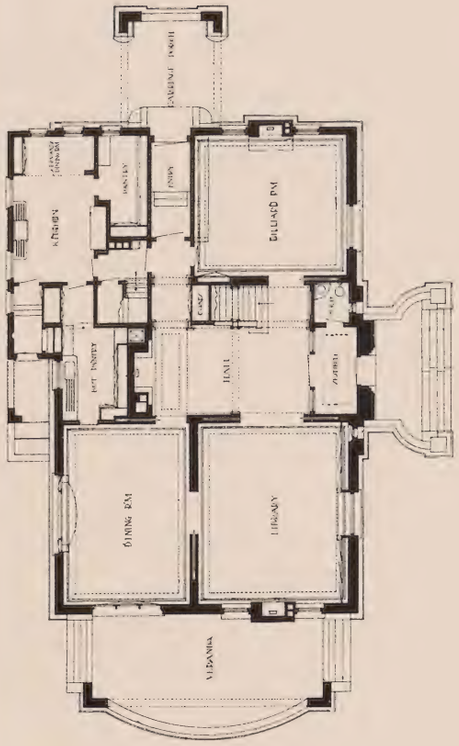
FOURTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHICAGO.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.

INTERIOR VIEW, FOURTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHICAGO.

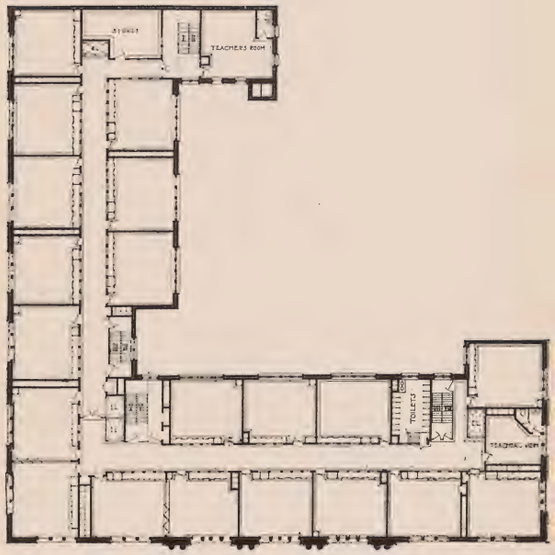
S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HUCKE, KANSAS CITY, MO.
CHAS. A. SMITH, ARCHITECT



RESIDENCE FOR E H. VEILE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

GEORGE W. MAHER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO



PUBLIC SCHOOL, 62 MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY.

CHAS. B. J. SNYDER, ARCHITECT.

STATION FOR WABASH RAILROAD, DECATUR, ILL.

Theo. C. Link, Architect, St. Louis, Mo.

RESIDENCE OF A E. STILWELL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHAS. A. SMITH, ARCHITECT.

JURY OF AWARD.

The jury of awards must consist of not less than three members and a majority of the jury must be members in good standing in the American Institute of Architects, and the entire jury of awards to be agreed upon between competitors and prospective client.

PROGRAM.

The program must be drawn so as to form a contract and be signed by all competitors and prospective client.

RULE OF CONDUCT.

A. All designs must be signed by the name of the competitors submitting designs.

B. No member of the American Institute of Architects shall enter a second competition for the same building unless he was a competitor in the first competition.

C. No change or deviation from this code shall be permissible until such change shall receive the sanction of the Executive Committee of the Institute.

D. It shall be deemed unprofessional for any member of the American Institute to violate any of the provisions of this code.

E. It shall be deemed unprofessional for any member of the American Institute to enter any competition based upon this code with any competitor who has been once censured for unprofessional conduct in competitions conducted under this code.

COMPETITIONS. BY GEORGE B. POST.

I was not one of those scheduled to take part in this discussion and consequently what I say must be absolutely without preparation. I am sure we shall all agree without a dissenting voice that a far better result is obtained by this election of an architect than by competition. But at the same time we must realize that from the time the boy goes to the architectural school until he goes to the office to practice as an assistant his entire life is one of daily and perpetual competition until competition is so thoroughly inbred into his composition that we can not eradicate it in practice. Therefore, I think we must accept competition as a necessary evil and then to use our utmost exertions as individuals and as an Institute to see that competitions are properly inaugurated and conducted and that the awards are made with fairness and propriety.

Personally, and I speak it with considerable experience in the matter of competitions, for I have during the rather long periods of practice erected over fifty million dollars' worth of buildings, and the greater part of it was gained in competition, I have not altogether a perfect reliance in the ordinary expert jury. Except in the matter of competition for a design like that of a great monument, which is purely artistic in character, the expert should always be a practicing architect, or several practicing architects, who know the practical solutions possible and who can see as the theorist can not see, the whole problem is controlled by the practical consideration. I believe in the wisdom shown by the Board of Directors with regard to the Cook County court house competition in stating the facts of the competition and giving the names of the participants and then adding that these facts are published, and nothing more.

JOHN M. DONALDSON ON COMPETITION.

Competitions without the co-operation of the architect are impossible, and if there are in them evils, these may be charged, at least for the purposes of this discussion, to the architectural profession. Admitting that competitions have a reasonable basis for being, among gentlemen, it should surely be possible to have them honorably conducted. Assuming at the outset that the competitions which we are considering are intended to be fair, it should not be difficult to have the conditions accompanying them made definite, as well as broad enough to express the best judgment of the profession, at least as represented by the Institute. I shall not attempt to formulate conditions, but leave that for more experienced and capable men. Nor would I have it thought that I believe that any conditions or codes will prove adequate to meet the exigencies of every case. However, I desire to give expression to my belief that in Mr. Andrews' admirable address will be found the material, both definite and broad enough, to form the basis of a competition code, which if applied in sincerity would eliminate in a large measure the evils which we know to exist. If the competition paths are cleared of the underbrush of uncertainties, it would seem less difficult than it often is in actual practice, to place responsibility for the too frequent miscarriages of justice. Codes and resolutions, however, bearing even the sanction and indorsement of the Institute, will avail but little so long as we continue to ignore the fundamental principles of the "square deal." To every one of us there is but one solution, and that seems to me to be embodied in the "Fair Play." When in competitions any one of us shall choose to ignore the conditions of "fair play," we should be made to feel the meanness of it through the straightforwardness of our fellow workers. The cure for the diseases common to architectural competitions is in our own hands, and none but ourselves are to blame if they are not cured. The knife must be applied to them in manly fashion if they are to be eradicated. If the Institute is to accomplish what is felt to be necessary to place this matter upon a clean, honorable working basis, we can not, as responsible members of the body, continue to close our eyes to deliberate infractions of the rules of "Fair Play."

COMPETITIONS. BY JOHN M. CARRERE.

I want to start by pleading guilty. I have entered a great many competitions. I can not tell you the exact number, but I think in my twenty-one years of practice I have entered over forty. What that means in time and labor and money you can judge from the statements made today. I have won five. I can not say that it has been a profitable investment. Neither do I feel that I would not have arrived at the same end without going into these competitions. The spirit of competition, of friendly and legitimate competition, is born in us through the methods by which we work, and though there will always be competitions, and rather discouraging competitions, we should try to make them fruitful. There can be only a few reasons for a competition. Either the desire of the practitioner to increase his practice, and I think that is admittedly a failure. The same amount of effort, money and skill spent in other directions would produce better results. The other reason is to obtain the very best design, and I fail to see in this country or any other country that the most noted competitions have brought about results which could not have been obtained by direct selection. Another reason which is prevalent and which is natural is the desire to discover new talent. I do not sympathize with that at all. If a man has talent his day will come, and it should not come until he is prepared to make use of it. (Applause.) A man who has genius to express his original ideas should be entrusted with nothing more than the presentation of them on paper, but when it comes to the serious work of actual business that requires not only the experience of the practical side of things, but the practical artistic experience, the experience to know that a thing that is on paper represents a thing that is going to look well in execution; and that refers to every detail of the plan, the very texture of the material. That requires practice and can not be acquired by any man, no matter what a genius he may be, without practice.

If competitions are to be conducted as has been stated tonight the most important element lacking is the inability of the architect to get into touch with the problem through his client and evolve a solution. The danger with a system of competitions for the government work is that it establishes an official type of architecture, which would not be the case if the men would start their design without the idea of winning the prize. (Applause.) To particularize: I do not believe there is a successful example anywhere in the world of a monumental building in which an order is the main feature unless there are two stories. Now, the government type requires four, five and six stories, and our architects are obliged to crowd innumerable stories into that order. But if I were invited into any such competition I would put in more than two stories, and I have myself decided that way because it seemed the best solution presented. As I look around me in this country and pick out the buildings which to me seem most sucessful I do not believe that the great majority of those buildings would have won the prize in any competition. For example, I need not tell you that I would be satisfied to have McKim, Meade & White build every building in the country. I am a great admirer of the University Club. But can you imagine a drawing like that presented in a competition and winning a prize? I can not. (Applause.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The thirty-ninth annual convention was held in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1906. There were sixty-five delegates and about as many additional members in attendance. The first day was devoted to the meeting of the board of directors. The convention was called to order by President W. S. Eames. An address of welcome was made by Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of commissioners, District of Columbia.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT W. S. EAMES.

After attending a protracted meeting of the board of directors, consuming the entire time yesterday at the Octagon, with a full discussion among its members of the affairs of the institute, it seems almost unnecessary for me to occupy the time of this convention with a lengthy address. The report of the board of directors contains a reference to the Seventh International Congress of Architects to be held in London, July, 1906, and the executive committee has been directed to appoint delegates of the institute in accordance with the rules of the organization that have been adopted for this congress, the first held under the auspices of an English-speaking nation. It is to be hoped that a large and general interest will be taken by the institute and the profession in America in this matter of the most eminent architects of foreign nations, and that it may tend to establish closer relations for the expression of our art than has hitherto existed. The coming year, 1907, will mark the semi-centennial anniversary of the existence of the American Institute of Architects, and this should justify an annual meeting of unusual importance, and on the most extended scale; and I think it will be generally conceded that this meeting should be held in the city of Washington, and should bring together not only the fellows and associates of the institute, but a notable representation of the allied arts: Painters, sculptors and decorators, educators and the literary world, and all others having an interest in the advancement of the art of architecture. It would be especially a fitting occasion for the completion of the fund for the purchase of the Octagon, so that at the expiration of an existence of fifty years, it might be said that our society is possessed in its own right of this distinctive and individual home. On the occasion of this next annual meeting there would be a particular significance and propriety in inviting a number of the most dstinguished architects, painters and sculptors from foreign countries to be our guests, and participate in our proceedings, and I would advise that the new board of directors, or the executive committee, carry out this suggestion.

The Royal Institute of Great Britain annually awards a gold medal to the practitioner in our profession who, in the opinion of that body, has achieved the greatest distinction in his professional work, and has annually, on appropriate occasions, bestowed this medal upon one of its members, or upon a distinguished member of a foreign nation. It was to the honor of the American Institute that its last medal was presented to Mr. Charles F. McKim. I am prompted to hope that our Society may deem it wise to follow this excellent example set by our English fellow architects, and each year distribute a gold medal to that practtioner who, in the opinion of the Institute, may seem most deserving of such an honor, and I trust that this convention will authorize the new Board of Directors to adopt this suggestion. We may heartily congratulate ourselves upon the cordial, steady and healthful advancement that has been made by the profession during the past year in this country, and upon the improved relations that we enjoy in the public notice and appreciation of the value of our work. In concluding, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the cordial, prompt and efficient aid given me in this my last administration by the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors and all other fellows and associates of the Institute whose assistance has been necessary at critical moments.

I thank you all for your cordial co-operation.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The membership of the Institute is 759 at the present time; there are 339 Fellows and 420 Associates. Five Associates have been advanced to the Fellowship grade; six have died; six resigned and seven have been dropped from the rolls of the Institute. Thirty-six Associates have been elected during the past year; one has resigned; two died, and one has been dropped from the rolls of the Institute The amended By-Laws as passed at the last Convention, in reference to the election of Associates, has been carried into effect and found satisfactory.

The following members of the American Institute of Architects have died since the last Convention:

L. D. Cleveland, F. A. I. A., died March 19, 1905; Frederick Ahlschlager, F. A. I. A., died February 28, 1905; Adolf Cluss, F. A. I. A., died July 24, 1905; Charles A. Cummings, F. A. I. A., died August 11, 1905; F. E. Kidder, F. A. I. A., died October 27, 1905; Edwin Overmire, A. A. I. A., died September, 1905; Willis F. Denny, A. A. I. A., died August 18, 1905.

Grosvenor Atterbury, New York; Henry Bigelow, Boston; Alfred B. Harlow, Pittsburg; C. B. J. Snyder, New York, and Irving K. Pond, Chicago, were advanced from the Associate to the Fellowship grade.

The following Honorary Members having been recommended by the Board of Directors were elected by the delegates in convention.

Ricardo Velasquez Bosco, Madrid; Alexander J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; P. J. H. Daumet, Paris; Elihu Root, New York; C. S. Seabury, St. Paul; Gabriel von Seidl, Munich; Frederick von Thiersch, Munich; Richard Phene Spiers, London.

At the same time the following Corresponding Members were elected: Henri Deglane, Paris; L. Ma Cabello Lapiedra, Madrid; Edwin L. Lutyens, London; Josef M. Olbrich, Darmstadt; Gaston Ferdand Redon, Paris; Enrique M. R. Vargas, Madrid; Jose Urioste Velada, Madrid.

The following Honorary Members have died during the past year: James K. Colling, London; Alfred Waterhouse, London; Charles Lucas, Paris.

The members living in Atlanta, Ga., have organized and have applied for a charter as a Chapter of the Institute. In Chapter organization lies the greatest strength of the Institute, members of Chapters as far as they are eligible should become members of the National body. By this addition in membership the Chapter increases its power in the council of the parent body. The Board of Directors, therefore, urge upon Chapters to appoint a committee to see that members of their Chapters as far as they are eligible make applications to join the Institute. There are many Chapters who, if they had a few Institute members, would have a right to another delegate in the conventions. Thus while strengthening the National Organization, they are also increasing the power of the Chapter in the National Councils.

The question of Municipal Improvement is such a broad and interesting one to the whole community, that at the last Convention of the American Institute of Architects the report of the committee was made an important feature of the convention. As the initiative of the American Institute of Architects in the improvement of Washington through the papers read before that body was the first step toward the appointment of the Park Commission. We must feel gratified at the widespread movement now in this direction. The report of the Park Commission had a great influence in developing and increasing this movement through the lecture and lantern slides which, under the auspices of the Institute, were sent, delivered and exhibited in all parts of the country, north, south, east and west. The following cities have taken up the subject actively and systematically:

Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hartford, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis,

New Orleans, Seattle, San Francisco, Providence, Cambridge, Berkeley, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cal.

The following schools are showing the effect of this impulse by having studies made for systematic grouping of buildings: Annapolis Naval Academy, University of California, Harvard, Cornell, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Columbia, George Washington, Yale, Princeton, West Point, and Chauplain, Oberlin, Ohio.

The various Chapters of the Institute have promoted and aided in this art movement in every possible way. This movement is not confined to the United States, as actual developments are in progress in London, Paris, Berlin and Rome. In connection with this subject there will be a very interesting paper by Mr. Eugene Henard of Paris in reference to the historic and proposed development of the city of Paris. Mr. Tashima, government architect for the Island of Formosa, spent nearly a year in this country studying the subject of a plan for a new capital city. He is studying this problem for the Japanese government, which has determined to lay out a new capital city for the Island of Formosa. Mr. Tashima made a thorough study of the old plan of Washington in connection with the Park Commission's report. He was very much impressed with the original plan of the city as well as the developments of this plan proposed by the Park Commission. He was so much impressed that he proposes to recommend the principals of the plan of Washington for the new capital city on the Island of Formosa. The federal government has directed the preparation of a scheme for the systematic development of Manila, of which Mr. D. H. Burnham is the architect in charge. The new federal buildings in Washington City are now being erected in accordance with the program laid out by the Park Commission, although early in the year we discovered that the new Agricultural building, after having been placed on the proper line with reference to the center of the Mall, was not located centrally between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, but was being placed much nearer Twelfth street, making it out of center, and that the authorities were preparing to erect this building so that the base of it would be considerably higher than the base of the monument, while it was the intention of the Park Commission to have a gradual rising grade from the Capitol to the monument. In this the grade of the Agricultural building would have been eight feet higher than the base of the monument, and the vista would have been materially affected by this elevation or hump and much of its beauty lost. The members of the Park Commission, together with members of the American Institute of Architects, brought the attention of this error to the President of the United States, and, after due consideration, it was determined to lower the grade of the Agricultural building and to place it central between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, as indicated in the scheme for the development of the city by the Park Commission. This is another victory in the preservation of the art composition of the Mall. This was ordered after a considerable portion of the foundation had already been excavated, for the building in an improper position. A very important stand for good art in the United States was taken when the President appointed the Park Commission, adding to it Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of the Library of Congress, and directed all of the Executive Departments to call upon this commission before locating buildings or adopting the character of design. This advisory commission has no legal standing at present, although it has a moral standing, as the Executive Departments will not proceed with work of the character mentioned without first consulting it. The Board of Directors feel the importance of this commission having a legal standing, and that it should be given wider scope than is morally given at the present time. The buildings, park treatment, statuary, all are necessary to make the scheme a perfect composition, and all should be controlled by the same mind. While the commission now has control, morally, over the design and location of buildings, the park treatment and art adornments that are necessary in the composition are in the hands of other individuals. It may become necessary for the Board and all the members of the Institute to assist in securing such recognition before Congress at some future time.

The American Academy in Rome, the first two donations of $100,000 each was announced at the banquet of the American Institute of Architects last year, has materially increased the foundation fund. In the Act of Congress March 3, 1905, incorporating the American Academy in Rome, Washington was named as the place of its principal office. The Board of Directors, appreciating the interest of the profession in this Fine Art school, offered the American Academy in Rome a room in The Octagon as their Washington office. The Board of Trustees of the Academy have accepted the offer and have tendered their thanks to the Institute.

The International Congress of Architects will hold a session in London July 16-21, 1906. This is the first time that the International Congress of Architects has held a meeting in an English speaking country, and it is desirable that as many members of the American Institute of Architects as can will attend this congress. For the information of members who do not understand the character of this international congress it may be well to mention that the first three meetings of the congress were held in Paris, the fourth in Brussels, the fifth congress was held in Paris, the sixth in Madrid. Now the seventh is to be held in London. The meetings are held at an interval of three years, and the organization started with the first session has become more and more effective in organization as a permanent body during the interval between, the meetings being in charge of a permanent committee. This permanent committee is composed of architects from various countries; it has been increased from time to time at each meeting of the congress. The committee selects the character of subjects to be discussed; the topics of interest to be communicated, and directs other matters which are to come before the congress; therefore this congress is a well organized international body. The only international organization of architects in the world. As the United States is now taking the place as a world power in diplomacy, finance and accession of territory, it is well that the members in our profession should show their world-wide interest by taking part in the international congress, thus representing the world power of our art. It is thought that it may be a good plan for members of the American Institute of Architects to take the same ocean steamer; this would make the trip more enjoyable to Americans who wish to participate. Any architect in the United States in good standing may become a member of the congress by paying his fee of $5.00. The Institute and the government will appoint delegates to this congress. Each Chapter of the Institute will have the privilege of electing a delegate. It is hoped that both Chapters and individuals will take an active interest in the matter. The secretary of the American Institute of Architects has been instructed to send out a circular to all members of the Institute, asking them to send their names to him if they desire to attend this congress, so that he may make arrangements for securing passage on the same steamer for all who have determined to attend the meetings.

The Board of Directors have held four meetings during the past year. The proceedings and Quarterly Bulletin have been published at the usual time and distributed to members of the Institute, Honorary and Corresponding, and members of foreign societies. The exchange list of the American Institute of Architects has increased materially because of the interest taken in the architectural index in the Bulletin by various publications. The report in connection with these matters will be taken up in the report from the chairman of the house and library committee and in connection with the report of the foreign correspondence committee.

The unfortunate conditions which exist in the manner of conducting competitions has been brought forcibly to the attention of the Board, and the Board wishes to express its opinion that this unfortunate condition is due largely to the profession itself. That if members of the Institute would

refrain from entering improper competitions the question would solve itself. This is a question for your consideration and discussion. It will be brought forcibly to your attention by the Committee on Competitions, and the discussion which will follow the report of the committee on this subject.

The Board of Directors report in respect to the competition for the Cook county court house, Chicago, that the program as drawn was objectionable in many particulars, among which are the following: First—It was a competition for a prize only and not for the selection of an architect. Second—The rate of compensation proposed was inadequate. Third—The architects receiving prizes released by agreement all right and title to their plans, which became the absolute property of the commission. Fourth—Nothing in the program guaranteed the work to a competitor. Fifth—A competitor's plans might be adopted and yet carried into execution by anyone. Sixth—The names of invited competitors were printed with the statement that they had accepted, when as a matter of fact Messrs. D. H. Burnham & Co., Geo. B. Post & Sons, and Carrere & Hastings, declined; in this way giving the impression that they had agreed to the conditions imposed, and thus the weight of their names was used as an inducement to secure other competitors. Seventh—The name of Mr. Stanford White, an architect of national reputation, was published as one of the advisory committee, thus making him a party to the program and his name a guarantee of propriety and good faith, although he declined to serve as soon as he became acquainted with the program. Although this scheme of competition was distinctly at variance with principles for which the Institute has contended both in public and private since its organization, nevertheless ten of the members of the Institute, namely, Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; Henry Lord Gay; Holabird & Roche; Frost & Granger; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, accepted the invitation by submitting designs. The Directors refrain from expressing an opinion, but desire to have the facts recorded and published as part of the records of this annual meeting.

GLENN BROWN, Secretary.

The reports of standing committees embraced: Judiciary, Alfred Stone, chairman; House and Library, Robert Stead, chairman; Education and Publication, H. L. Warren, chairman; Foreign Correspondence, Glenn Brown, chairman; Contracts and Lien Laws, Alfred Stone, chairman.

REPORT OF HOUSE AND LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

For the first forty-five years of its existence the American Institute of Architects was without a home of its own, occupying for that period rented quarters. Since 1902 we have owned "The Octagon," but there is still a debt upon it of $16,000—part due in December, 1906, and the balance in December, 1907. Many of the prominent architects of the country have given most generously toward paying for "The Octagon," but there are still those who are able to give, but have neglected to do so—here in Washington City we have two notable examples, men with a large practice who have given nothing. If each member of the American Institute of Architects will, within the next twenty-three months, give $21.00 toward paying off the indebtedness on the property, then by January 1, 1908, the "Octagon" will be free of all incumbrance. It is, therefore, suggested that each member of the Institute be assessed twenty-one ($21) dollars, payable in twenty-two (22) months, ten ($10) dollars to be paid during the year 1906 and eleven ($11) dollars before December 1, 1907, said money to be used in paying off the debt on "The Octagon." During the past year the Academy in Rome has taken two rooms on the second floor of "The Octagon" and will in the near future furnish them.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence has received a number of communications during the past year giving detailed answers to the questions sent out during the previous year in reference to questions as to the methods of practice, fees and competitions in foreign countries. This completes the list of a very valuable series of documents bearing upon the important questions of the daily practice in foreign countries. The committee has received various communications from presidents and secretaries of foreign societies in reference to the competition for the Carnegie Peace Congress at The Hague. The societies have protested against the following clauses in the program:

"The meeting of the Society of Architects (Architectura Et Amicitia) in Amsterdam, taking cognizance of the fact that the competition for the Palace of Peace has been thrown open to all architects, regrets, however, that a privilege has been created by special invitation to some architects and payment to them of a fee, by means of which special treatment the principles of absolute equality have been broken. This motion will be communicated to the Carnegie committee at The Hague, and to some societies of architects in Holland and abroad."

An active correspondence has been conducted on the subject of the International Congress of Architects, to be held in London July 16 to 21, 1906, between your committee and Mr. W. J. Locke, the secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects and secretary of the English section of the permanent international committee of the congress, giving an account of the organization of the congress; the methods of becoming a member and questions of interest to be discussed. Information in reference to the congress has been published from time to time in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Institute during the past year. There has been correspondence with Mr. J. M. Poupinel, of Paris, secretary general of the permanent committee, an international committee, which is composed of eighty members which have been elected at the past meetings of the congress from the different countries of the world, in reference to establishing rules of organization, government and duties of this committee. The rules proposed by the French section for this purpose were published in the last issue of the Quarterly Bulletin.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS AND LIEN LAWS.

The Committee on Contracts and Lien Laws begs leave to report that in accordance with the instructions of the thirty-eighth annual convention it has secured a change in the insurance clause of the uniform contract as recommended by the committee in its last year's report.

The so-called "strike" clause was considered by the joint committee of the Institute and the National Association of Builders at a meeting at which all the Institute members of the committee were present and three members of the committee from the National Association of Builders. A very prolonged consideration and discussion was devoted to this article, as it was hoped that an unanimous agreement could ve reached.

By chance the meeting was held in New York on a day when the New York Chapter was to hold its meeting, and the committee, by invitation of the Chapter, met with it.

The question was fully discussed by the Chapter, after which it was voted that it was the sense of the meeting that it was advisable to insert the word "general" before the word "strike," and make the article read:

"Art. VII. Should the contractor be delayed in the prosecution or completion of the work by the act, neglect or default of the owner, of the architects, or of any other contractor employed by the owner upon the work, or by any damage caused by fire or other casualty for which the contractor is not responsible, or by general strikes or lockouts caused by acts of employes, then the time herein fixed for the completion of the work shall be extended for a period equivalent to the time lost by reason of any or all the causes aforesaid, which extended period shall be determined and fixed by the architects; but no such allowance shall be made unless a claim therefor is presented in writing to the architects within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of such delay."

The committee, after expressing its thanks to the New York Chapter, adopted the article with one dissenting vote.

The adoption of the word "general" has given rise to some complaint, and to a doubt as to what is meant by a "general strike," some contending that to secure an exten-

sion of time under the clause in question because of a strike or lockout, the said strike or lockout must be so general as to involve all or nearly all of the workmen employed in some one of the trades engaged upon the work under contract; but the contractors contend that the accepted meaning is the stoppage of work by all workmen in one or more trades throughout a city, town or locality, and therefore its use as in the Uniform Contract does not afford them the protection contemplated and essential.

For this reason many contractors refuse to sign the contract unless the word "general" is erased, for striking, of late, is generally practiced against single concerns, thus making strikes individual rather than general.

A request has come from the "Employers' Association" of Boston, an association not to be confounded with the "National Association of Builders," that the following words "or by general strikes or lockouts caused by acts of employes" be stricken out, that the extension of time should apply only to the other contingencies mentioned and that the article finish with these words: "In case of strike or lockout the contractor shall, upon demand of the owner, forthwith call to his assistance other contractors who have the ability to complete the work."

An examination of the proposed amendment discloses that it is proposed upon the strength of a condition supposed to exist among electrical contractors in one city, and your committee has no hesitation in saying that it can not conceive of any conditions under which the proposed method of dealing with strikes would be not only wholly inadequate, but liable to extreme complications which should be avoided rather than encouraged. The proposition, therefore, does not meet with the approval of your committee.

The St. Louis Chapter and the Building Contractors' Council of St. Louis adopted in 1903 an article in addition to those in the Uniform Contract compelling a lockout if a strike was not adjusted and work resumed within three days, and gave the contractor additional time for the completion of his work.

The Supreme Court in Massachusetts has been successfully appealed to in three recent cases where the unions have endeavored to obstruct work by calling off their members without passing any vote, or issuing any specific order, so as to avoid the use of the obnoxious word strike and for the further purpose of making the claim that a strike had not been ordered.

The court, however, issued injunctions against the unions and each and every member thereof, their servants, agents, confederates and attorneys and assesses costs of suits upon the unions, recognizing that as their constitutions and by-laws subjected their members to fines and penalties if they continued at work under certain conditions, a perpetual order to strike was practically in existence.

In view of the objections of some members of the Institute to the "strike" clause and of some of the contractors to the word "general," of the action of the architects and contractors in St. Louis, and of the ingenuity of the unions in causing a practical strike at any time without passing a specific vote or issuing a specific order, and at the same time recognizing the justice of giving a contractor an extension of time when his work is obstructed and stopped by conditions beyond his control, your committee has prepared as a substitute for the words "or by general strikes or lockouts caused by acts of employes," the following: "Or by combined action of the workmen, in nowise caused by or resulting from default or collusion on the part of the contractor," and would be glad of an expression of opinion by the convention as to the propriety of the change and as to its affording equitable protection to both the owner and the contractor. * * * *

As royalty on the Uniform Contract the Institute is to receive on each April first for five years $250, and on each succeeding April first a yearly increase of $50 to April 1, 1913, when it will receive $500, one-half of each payment is paid over to the National Association of Builders.

Since the date of granting to Mr. E. G. Soltmann the license to print and sell the contracts—May 20, 1905—he has sold 110,000 copies, an average of 22,000 per month, but as two-thirds of this amount was sold in the three months from May to August, the average for those months was 24,000.

In closing, it may not be amiss to refer to a letter which came to the chairman of the committee last week, while preparing this report, which contained this sentence:

"A very large number of leading lawyers maintain that the Arbitration clause in the 'Uniform Contract,' recommended by the Institute and the National Association of Builders, can not be enforced either against owner or contractor. No lawyer with whom I have discussed the matter claims it can be enforced. If the lawyers are correct it seems a very unbusinesslike clause for the Institute to insert, and the money of the Institute would be well spent in securing better legal advice in conjunction with the National Association of Builders' attorneys for a revision."

To which the chairman replied:

"The committee on Uniform Contract has consulted and taken the advice of a competent attorney, and is aware that no arbitration clause can oust the court. That, however, does not make it expedient to print the Uniform Contract without the 'arbitration' clause, as in nearly every instance of dispute which arises between contractor and owner, both parties are willing to submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with their agreement with each other, but if either party to the agreement should fail to agree with the decision of the arbitrators he is not estopped from carrying the matter into court if he so desires. If you can submit an arbitration clause that will oust the court, the committee would be very glad to take it into consideration."

It must be remembered by every member of the Institute that arbitration clauses are unenforcable gentlemen's agreements which do not supplant established courts.

Arbitration will generally afford quick and inexpensive means of settling differences, but it will not estop either party from his right to carry the questions in dispute into court for a trial by jury or for adjudication by authorized judges.—Alfred Stone, Arthur G. Ewin, Committee.

Among the reports of special committees was Government Architecture, by George B. Post, chairman. Other special reports were as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE METRIC SYSTEM.

That the majority of the committee have discussed this question, and have agreed to recommend: First—That the A. I. A. take some action on this subject at this convention. Second—That said action be the passing of a resolution—as the sense of this convention—that the metric system should be made the legal and only system to be used by the government of the United States in all its branches and dealings; the change to the metric system to be made at the earliest date possible. Third—That the president of the A. I. A. appoint a special committee of five to draw up and present to this session of Congress a memorial embodying the above.

Concurred in and respectfully submitted by L. DeCoppet Bergh, J. Pickering Putnam and J. Knox Taylor.

REPORT ON FUNDS FOR THE OCTAGON PURCHASE.

Received since the last convention, January, 1905: January 9, 1905, Abram Garfield, $100; June 1, 1905, New Jersey Chapter, $150; June 15, 1905, Central New York Chapter, by Frederick H. Gouge, Utica, N. Y., $50, and Charles F. Crandall, Rochester, N. Y., $10. (Mr. J. Foster Warner's subscription of $500 should be reduced by the amount of the last two subscriptions, namely, $60.)

The leading subject for discussion at the convention was the time-worn one of Competitions. It seems only necessary to introduce this subject to awaken the liveliest interest among the members. All sides have their advocates.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS (ABRIDGED).

While the committee do not consider competition the best method of securing an architect, at the same time they recognize the fact that, in a large number of cases, it is apparently the only feasible method to adopt. The qualifi-

cations of an architect to produce successful results in the completed buildings requires artistic skill in designing, mechanical knowledge in construction and executive ability in management; want of strength in any of these qualifications may be the prime cause of unhappy results in the completed structure. The question of design is the only question usually considered in a competition, while the three necessary qualifications are carefully weighed before an architect is secured by direct selection. We wish to call the attention of the profession to the urgent need of a more thorough understanding and united action among architects on this subject for the protection of the architect, his client and the community, with the view of securing the most successful, artistic and utilitarian results in the future architectural development of our country. While it must be acknowledged that the awards in a majority of competitions are open to criticism, if we are candid, we must appreciate the fact that members of the profession are solely to blame for this condition. Unjust competitions are due to the faulty proposals accepted by the architect who is not legally compelled to be a party to the conditions. The Institute adopted a code for the conduct of competitions at the Cleveland convention. This code covers the salient features and is issued as a guide to juries in the formation of a program. Although this code has been the means of materially improving the tone of competitions, it does not appear to have barred members and other practitioners from accepting conditions notably humiliating.

The most costly buildings awarded by competitions are for the Federal and Muncipal Governments, therefore a short review of the methods adopted by various governments will be interesting. The Tarsney Act has been the precedent for other important federal competitions, among which may be mentioned the Municipal building for Washington and the new Agricultural building. While the programs for these buildings were in the main satisfactory the officers in charge interpreted a clause in the program unjustly to the successful competitor. This interpretation may lead to monetary loss by the government in one instance and loss of artistic expression in both cases. In the Agricultural building, in the clause that the architect was to be paid according to the schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects, it was ruled that the schedule allowed the privilege of paying for the plans at the rate of 3½ per cent and then placing the supervision under an engineer officer. Messrs. Lord & Hewlett contended, with justice and right, that the program called for their supervision of the work and a 5 per cent commission. The architects, because of insistance upon their rights, were summarily discharged and another firm was given charge of the work without supervision except when called in consultation by the engineer officer. Messrs. Lord & Hewlett have brought suit against the government for their fees. The same interpretation was placed upon the Municipal building program and the architects, Cope & Stewardson, accepted the conditions imposed. All architects and men of business insight will understand that the Federal Government can not get the best artistic results without the constant supervision of the original designer and at the same time the people will lose the value of a proper art expression in the finished product. While these competitions were satisfactory in their program, the interpretation placed upon the program was unfair, and shows the necessity of a clear understanding between the interested parties before entering a competition. While the work under the Tarsney Act has proved such a marked benefit in our architectural development, it is to be regretted that this act only applies to buildings controlled by one department of the Federal Government. Building operations are instituted and conducted by other branches of the government. The House and Senate, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Interior Department, the Agricultural Department, the Marine Hospital Service, the Light House Board, the District Government and the Smithsonian Institution may be mentioned as examples to which the Tarsney Act does not apply. While officers of some of the Departments named have been wise in the selection of architects, the large majority have shown great lack of artistic perception, and numerous buildings have been erected at which we must all feel humiliated. There should be a commission or bureau composed of a majority of architects of known capacity (similar to the Council in France) who will conduct all competitions for government work and in this way control design in grouping and individual buildings, the landscape, statuary, the decorations, so as to produce harmony, not discord, in the art composition. The committee feel that no better commission of this character could be made as a permanent branch of the government than the commission whom the President has directed the Executive Departments in Washington to consult before erecting buildings in this city. The commission is only consulted in reference to the character and location of buildings; they are not consulted as to park treatment. They should be given a legal standing and have veto powers on the parts which go to make up the whole composition as well as similar power in all government art matters, as exemplified on building, landscape, statuary, bridges and decorations; in this way our future art development would progress on harmonious and artistic lines. In France where the subject of both art and economy have been most thoroughly studied and where they have had the advantage of a long accumulated experience, architects are selected on definite and well considered lines. The French government has a technical body of experienced men in which architects predominate called a building council, to whom all questions relating to government buildings are referred. This council employs as auditors and examining experts the architects who have won the Prix de Rome after four years sojourn and study in Rome. After testing their capacity the government selects, as vacancies occur, from these highly educated and capable artists, the architects for municipal, national and historic buildings. The council may select an architect for special qualifications adapted to the work, or a secretary of a department may appoint an architect on the approval of the council. The secretary, by this veto power of the council, is protected from outside pressure and political intrigue. Before the work commences the plans must be approved by the council. This council also conducts and selects architects by competition. The men who have won the Prix de Rome have almost without exception proven successful in the competitions for large government buildings. In England the Office of Works, one of the recognized ministries of the country, is in charge of all government buildings, except military barracks, local admiralty buildings and police stations. The great government buildings in England have been designed and supervised by architects who have no connection with the government. The architect for the New Admiralty buildings was selected by an open competition. The architect for the Queen Victoria Memorial was selected through an invited competition; the Royal Institute of British Architects being asked to nominate the competitors. The new War offices and the extension of the British Museum was awarded in a competition by means of known works from a number of architects, nominated by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Each Russian ministry has its technical council who are entrusted with questions of building and who must approve all designs. They select for their ordinary buildings, architects who have passed a course of study in a government school of architecture and are known as Court or Palace Architects. The technical committee conducts competitions and selects designs or makes direct selection according to the fitness of the architect for the work to be undertaken.

It would seem hardly necessary to advise the profession to carefully avoid all competitions which have not clearly in view the selection of the best scheme and the most skilled architect. We wish to call attention to clauses usually found in faulty programs. It is improper when a program calls for a building of fixed dimensions, character of construction and material and at the same time states a price for which the building is to be erected wholly inadequate for the character and dimensions of the structure demanded. Avoid programs which only require the services of the architect

to prepare the plans and specifications. We are aiming for the most artistic results, and no building can attain its best final expression unless the original designer has charge during the execution of the work. Changes are constantly being made by a designer zealous and sympathetic while the building is in progress to better the character of detail and make the completed structure a work of the Fine Arts. Another fault in many competitions is the requirements of elaborate drawings and specifications instead of simply sketch drawings from which the client may decide upon a scheme or select an architect; this elaboration of drawings simply increases the labor of the architect without giving any advantage to the committee or judges in the competition.

The committee believes that an important step will be gained when all competitors meet with the commission, discuss and agree among themselves and with the commission as to the conditions of the final program. They further believe that in a limited competition it is the duty of each invited architect to consult with the whole group before accepting the invitation to compete. In the limited competition, the owner or client selects the names of a number of architects, having sufficient confidence in their skill as designers, constructors and managers, to entrust the work to any one of them, making the decision only a question of who presents the best scheme. The committee do not feel that there should be any mixed competitions; we feel that a competition should be either open or limited, although mixed competitions are authorized in our code for the conduct of competitions. Mixed competitions seem to be illogical. The reasons for having a limited competition is the known character of the men from whom the client expects to get ideas. This strong feature is lost in a mixed competition as an inexperienced man, a good draftsman or an incompetent architect with the assistance of a competition expert may win and the client lose the qualities he hoped to attain. The method of selecting an architect which has been adopted in several instances in England in the past few years has much to commend it. There was instituted a competition in which the architects were requested to present drawings and photographs of their actual work, together with proof of their executive ability, and from the data furnished the commission selected the architect whose capacity and skill in design and execution best fitted him for the work under consideration. The committee have had quite a number of letters on the subject of the desirability of employing only practicing architects as expert advisers to committees. In this way committees may obtain men who know the difficulties of practice and who are familiar with questions of cost and other matters relating to economics as well as judgment in design.

After consideration of the subject the committee presents the following suggestions which they consider fundamental and without which no architect should enter a competition:

First—The object of the competition should be to secure the most skilled architect as shown by the schemes which he presents.

Second—An architectural adviser should draw up the program and advise the owner in relation to technical questions in making the program, selecting the scheme and the architect.

Third—The amount to be expended on the work should be sufficient within a reasonable margin to erect a structure of the character and size indicated in the program or there should be no cost price stipulated.

Fourth—The program should be in the form of a contract which guarantees the employment of the successful competitor to make the drawings for and supervise the work of the proposed structure at a proper remuneration.

Fifth—All competitors who have notified the owners of their entering the competition should meet and after discussion with the owner agree upon conditions which will be binding upon the owner and the competitors.

Sixth—Payment of competitors in a limited competition should be guaranteed sufficient to cover the preparation of the drawings demanded and prizes or premiums in open competitions to cover such expense for at least the five best schemes.

Seventh—The minimum amount of drawings should be required to express the design and arrangement.

Mr. Marshall: I have to announce the following result of the ballot: President, Frank Miles Day; first vice-president, Cass Gilbert; second vice-president, William B. Mundie; secretary and treasurer, Glenn Brown; directors, Alfred Stone, Irving K. Pond, Ralph Adams Cram, for three years; Merritt J. Reid, for two years; auditors, J. G. Hill, Robert Stead.

The President: Will Mr. Andrews and Mr. Marshall escort the new president to the chair?

Mr. Frank Miles Day (in the chair): I want to thank the members of the convention very heartily for the honor they have done me in electing me president.

A motion to adjourn was made, seconded and adopted, and the convention adjourned at 5:25 p. m.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet was a most enjoyable occasion. The ladies were well represented. After the feast, President Day, who by the way is a model toastmaster, called upon various speakers. He stated that all had been care-free as he had given no notice to those upon whom he intended to call. Among those who responded to toasts were Henry B. F. Macfarland, who expressed great gratification at the interest of the Institute in the improvement of Washington; George B. Post, on Professional Reminiscences; S. B. P. Trowbridge, who spoke of the work of the Beaux Arts Society of New York; W. B. Mundie, who paid an appreciative tribute to W. L. B. Jenney, which was followed by the rising of the entire company and the drinking to the health of Major Jenney; Robt. S. Peabody's words were in appreciation of the long, faithful and intelligent services of the secretary and treasurer, Glenn Brown. The company was invited to rise in honor of Mr. Brown and heartily responded. Past-President W. S. Eames thanked the Institute and the officers for the support given him; F. D. Millet spoke of the relations of the architect with the decorative artist; Walter Cook wittily spoke of his mishaps in preparing for the banquet; J. R. Coolidge, a new elected fellow, pledged his support to the Institute.

WEDNESDAY.

The President: The papers which are to be presented this morning constitute the report of the Committee on Municipal Improvements. The paper, "Improvements of the Schuylkill River Banks," will be presented by Mr. Clarence Zantzinger. The paper represents the work of Mr. Charles Borie and Professor Gray, of the University of Pennsylvania, who have equally collaborated upon the scheme and the working out of the plan. The real significance of this paper lies in its practical application. The unsightly Schuylkill river is not an unusual feature. One of the important classes of undertakings that will occupy the civic minds in America during the next fifty years on the side of physical improvements of cities will be the redeeming of their river banks, and in this connection I think the paper, as well as the following one by Mr. Litchfield, will be of great value. Mr. Litchfield, who unfortunately, through the slow working of our election machinery has not yet become a fellow of the Institute, has kindly offered, at the suggestion of the chairman of the committee, to explain to you some of the intended improvements of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Edgar Seeler read the paper of Mr. Eugene Henard on the "Artistic Development of Paris."

The President: I think we should pass a formal vote of thanks to Mr. Henard for the highly interesting paper which he has transmitted to us. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The President: A two-thirds majority is required to carry a motion to suspend the order of business, and that the report of the Committee on the Directors' Report and the President's address be heard at this time.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Peabody thereupon read the report of the committee.

The President: The question is on the first resolution of the committee.

"That a special committee be appointed by the president to urge the creation of a permanent bureau or commission, ap-

pointed by the President of the United States, to control all works of art undertaken for the government."

The motion to adopt the resolution was seconded and carried.

The President: The second resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the President and Directors are authorized to appoint delegates to represent the Institute at the coming London Congress, and that they request the Chapters to exercise extreme care in the selection of their delegates."

The motion to adopt the resolution was seconded and carried.

The Chairman: The third resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the next annual convention be held in Washington, and that the President and Directors be authorized to invite such guests either from this or foreign countries as they may prefer."

The motion to adopt the resolution was seconded and carried.

The last resolution as amended reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the President and Directors arrange some signal honors such as they judge best to be offered at the next convention to such living persons as the Directors decide have done most for the profession or the Institute during the fifty years of its existence."

The motion was carried.

Mr. F. E. Rutan: I think an injustice has been done to the members who entered the Cook County court house competition. The report of the Directors says it was a prize competition. The Directors' report does not mention that there were invited competitors. Our firm would never have gone into competition if that had not been so. The Directors said nothing about the condition to which they objected to being waived to those who were invited. We would never have gone into competition under those conditions, but the Board waived them. The only condition which we at all objected to was the amount of compensation, which was, if I remember, 5 per cent on the first one million dollars, 4½ per cent on the second million dollars, 4 per cent on the third million dollars, and 3½ per cent on the balance of the contract. Mr. Glenn Brown, in his report on competitions, said it was left with the gentlemen competing as to the proper compensation. But there is nothing which required an architect to charge 5 per cent, and I imply that we can take less.

After much discussion Mr. Rutan again took the floor.

Mr. Rutan: I would prefer that the report of the Board be amended so as to state the facts that the invited competitors were paid $1,000 each and that the objectionable clauses in the competition were waived in the case of the invited competitors.

Mr. Peabody: I move that that statement be added to the Directors' report.

Mr. Post: You can request the Directors to do as you please, but it is improper for the body to amend a report. If you want to amend that report, recommit it and let the Directors amend it as they see fit.

Mr. Gibson: I arise to offer a motion that the report be recommitted. I wish to express my satisfaction that the opportunity has occurred to have that matter recommitted and possibly somewhat modified, because I think we have a broader question than the question of whether any breach of etiquette has been committed by any persons in this matter. We have the question of elementary justice. The report of the Board of Directors in stating certain facts even without any direct censure, was naturally interpreted by anyone as a censure. The words do not properly bear such an interpretation, but some of the most injurious things are inferred and accidentally read into a wording. I think that the Board of Directors have unwittingly conveyed a censure before they gave the person censured any opportunity to state their side of the case. This is contrary to the primary instinct of justice, and I think the Board of Directors should so phrase that part of their report or withhold it until such time as they have given opportunity to the people interested to be heard. The omission of some facts may give a different color to the facts presented and without going into the merits of the question here I think we should not even by inference pass judgment upon them until the parties have been heard.

The President: Mr. Gibson's motion is to recommit.

Mr. Post: I would like to offer an addition to the amendment, "for the reason that it is claimed that the information given in report is incorrect."

The President: Mr. Gibson accepts the amendment, so that the motion is to recommit for the reason stated by Mr. Post.

The motion prevailed.

The Wednesday afternoon session was called to order by the President, Mr. Frank Miles Day.

The President: It is now in order to take action on the proposed amendment to the by-laws. The present wording reads as follows:

Article II. Section 1. Second Paragraph. An architectural draftsman, who is over thirty years of age and who has been in the employ of a Fellow of this Institute for five years or more, and shall be recommended by such a Fellow or two other Fellows, and who shall have fulfilled all the other requirements of Associate Membership, may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be recommended for Associate Membership, and may be elected as provided in the case of candidates for Associate Membership.

The Board of Directors advises that this be changed to the following:

An architectural draftsman, who is over thirty years of age, who shall have fulfilled all the other requirements of Associate Membership, may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be recommended for Associate Membership, and may be elected as provided in the case of candidates for Associate Membership.

This amendment was adopted.

The afternoon reception at the Octagon was largely attended by members of the Institute and residents of Washington. The decorations, music and refreshments enhanced this social event.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Irving K. Pond read the report of the Committee on Chapter Reports. He complimented especially the good work of the Boston, Cincinnati and Rhode Island Chapters.

Mr. Hunt: I would like to make a motion to the effect that it be resolved by the American Institute of Architects to adopt the rules regarding competitions proposed by Mr. Mundie and read at a previous session of this convention.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Andrews: I would like to make the necessary resolution to postpone action on the consideration of the present motion and to refer it to a special committee to be appointed by the President for the purpose mentioned, to report to the Board of Directors and to take such further action as they may direct.

The President: The motion to commit is before us.

Mr. Pond supplemented the motion to the effect that the rules having passed the Board of Directors, should be sent in advance to members of the Institute throughout the country.

Mr. Andrews: I meant to include that in my statement.

There was incorporated in the motion the suggestion to obtain an expression by Chapters before the meeting, and that the report shall reach the Chapters three months before the convention. So changed the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stone: The committee to which the reports of the standing committees was referred respectfully reports:

1. Resolved, That the suggestion that each member of the Institute be assessed twenty-one ($21) dollars be referred to the Board of Directors.

2. The report of the Committee on Education gives very full and encouraging information of the increase of opportunities for education in architecture, and the marked increase in its breadth and thoroughness.

3. The convention has already taken action in regard to the next International Congress of Architects, of which the report gives information.

4. The report of the Committee on Uniform Contract and Lien Laws shows to what an increasing degree the contract is

used, as indicated by the sale of 110,000 copies in less than eight months.

5. Resolved, That the Committee on Uniform Contract submit to the Joint Committee of the Institution and the National Association of Builders the change in the so-called Strike clause proposed in its report to urge for adoption.

Report was adopted in full.

Walter Cook offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Practice to make a preliminary examination of any alleged unprofessional conduct and report prima facie cases to the Judiciary Committee. Adopted.

President Day relinquished the chair to Cass Gilbert to offer a resolution.

Mr. Day: I move, Mr. President, that a special committee of five upon Specification be added to our standing committees, to be appointed in the usual manner, to consider the whole question of specifications, and to report to the board and to the Chapters of the Institute and to the convention of next January.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

Mr. W. B. Ittner presented the report of Committee on Co-operation with the Architectural League of America. The closing paragraph reads: Your committee, therefore, recommend that the Educational Committee of the Institute be instructed to consider means for establishing fellowships in the American schools of architecture in co-operation with the A. L. of A.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Pond: I move that the Directors be requested to appoint a committee to consider and report upon a method of making two sets of nominations, that is, at least one more set, and that the second set shall be given status on the ticket without distinction. The motion was adopted.

A Member: I move a vote of thanks of this convention to its presiding officers, to the Committee on Arrangements and to the Secretary and Treasurer, who have done so much to make this meeting a success.

Mr. Stone: May I add that the gavel that we have be suitably inscribed and presented to the retiring President.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Stone: I move that the Secretary be instructed to send a telegram of greeting to our absent friend on the Pacific Coast. I refer to Mr. W. L. B. Jenney. I think he is sufficiently well to appreciate it. (Applause.)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Stone: If there is no further business, I move that the convention do now adjourn sine die.

The President: The motion is in order and as there is no further business I now declare the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects adjourned without day.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

BY A. S. ATKINSON

In the modern movement of building fireproof structures in our city, the questions of cost and the returns on the investments are factors that largely affect the final results. From many points of view the fireproof building commends itself to all thinking people, but unless it proves a profitable investment its multiplication and growth must be slow. Inventors and manufacturers have worked hard in recent years to prepare building materials that will not crumble or disintegrate when subjected to high temperatures, and the architect and builder today have a wide selection of such manufactured articles to use in building city and country homes. But a few years ago the fireproof structure was a costly affair, and it was not definitely shown that it could resist great fires, such as the one which swept over Baltimore. There had grown up in the minds of many, including reputable architects and contractors, a belief that fireproof buildings could not be built that would resist very hot fires, and that at the best semi-fireproof structures were all that could be expected. A very strong fire would destroy enough of such buildings to make their reconstruction a costly matter.

The early fireproof buildings were good attempts at building first-class structures that would tend to eliminate the fire hazard, but in the present state of the art they are very inadequate. Many of the early objections have been removed. Their cost has been steadily reduced until it is scarcely more than that of less durable structures. Their ability to resist extreme temperatures is sufficient to make them of the greatest value to the city or individual.

One of the most important features of the modern movement in building fireproof structures is the exhaustive laboratory tests that are now conducted in the interests of insurance companies, city fire departments and private manufacturers of fireproof materials. Until laboratory tests were systematically made a good deal of the material which passed as fireproof was largely guessed at. The laboratory tests and actual fires have shown that fireproof building materials must possess many qualities other than incombustibility. They must be able to withstand an extreme heat without disintegrating or cracking, and also the application of a stream of cold water on their surface when very hot. Materials that will not break or crumble under such tests are worthy of the term fireproof. In this category we have burnt clay tiles, terra cotta and certain grades of bricks, and concrete when properly and carefully made and set.

The best limestones, marbles and granites will not withstand any such tests. Neither will ordinary bricks, or iron and steel columns and girders. The former will either disintegrate and crumble under severe fire tests, or crack and fall to pieces when cold water is played over them. Ordinary bricks will do the same. Iron and steel columns and girders will warp, twist and collapse if subjected to a heat above a thousand degrees.

It is quite apparent, then, that when these materials are used for the main walls of the buildings without being properly protected by fireproof materials of a low heat-conducting capacity, a building will collapse when subjected to a great heat. Iron and steel frameworks of buildings are used today simply to carry the loads of the different floors, and not in any sense to make the structure fireproof. In order to make them of service, the iron and steel work must be protected from inside and outside fire by fireproof materials. When thus properly protected from the flames, the metal parts of the building never reaches a degree of heat which seriously threatens their life or permanency.

Limestones, marbles and granites are used today in the better class of structures for ornamental effects alone. For facing the buildings and for interior trim and decoration they are the best materials in the market, but they do not carry the loads of the different floors, or in any way affect the strength and permanency of the structures. Thus a fire might crumble and destroy them, but the walls of iron and tiles or bricks would not be seriously injured.

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECT AND CLIENT.*

THE client seeks the architect in order to have the benefit of his professional experience and skill, not only as a constructor, but also, and often chiefly, as an artist; and the architect should welcome this recognition of the artistic side of his work by encouraging the tendency to rely on him as to all matters of ornamentation. In buildings of public and commercial character this practice prevails, and here the architect takes interest and pleasure in carrying out his own ideal, and in harmonizing every detail of ornament, but in the great field of residence work the necessity usually arises for consulting the tastes, and often the whims, of the client, especially in the details of interior decoration. Yielding to these conditions, architects in the past have too often, without protest or effort, allowed a client to take into his own hands much of the final work of interior decoration, with more or less disastrous results. Even if, by chance, the work so done harmonizes in *motif* and execution with the general scheme, the client takes credit for the good result, which if the contrary occurs, as is far more apt to be the case, the resulting discredit is usually transferred to the architect.

Heretofore hardware has been too much regarded as an indifferent detail which could safely be left to the general contractor to select and supply. Even when specified, it has usually been in such a loose and vague manner as to help matters but little, owing doubtless to the complex and technical character of the information required, and the difficulty entailed on a busy architect in obtaining and formulating it for use. This difficulty, it is hoped, will be diminished, if not removed, by the aids supplied by this volume, but it will still remain a fact that the most, if not the *only*, satisfactory plan consists in *excluding the "finishing hardware" from the general specifications and reserving it for selection by the architect or owner.* Who would venture to propose, for example, that the selection of mantels, of fireplace fittings, of lighting fixtures, or of wall-papers for a private residence, should be left to the taste and *liberality* of the general contractor? Each one of these enters directly into the interior decoration of the house, and is a matter of direct concern to its owner and occupant, for which reason they are almost invariably reserved for his personal selection, either alone or in consultation with the architect. In the foregoing question we have purposely italicized the word "liberality" to emphasize the fact that whenever *any* material, other than that which is constructive, or which is covered by a complete and rigid specification, is left to the selection of the contractor the question of liberality on his part is introduced, *ipso facto,* because the amount to be expended for it is put under his control, and self-interest is thus enlisted to make this amount as small as possible. As well might carpets and furniture be embraced in the general specification and contract for a residence as these still more important, because more permanent, elements of interior decoration. The one safe rule for *all* of them, including so much, at least, of the hardware as is decorative in purpose, is to reserve them absolutely for selection by the architect or owner.

Of all of the subordinate elements of interior decoration there is none which offers a larger opportunity for effective results and for the exercise of personal taste than the metal work for doors and windows, and this is now available to the architect and his client in such variety of character, grades and prices as to satisfy all tastes and to suit all purses. In classic architecture metal work played but a small part, but during the middle ages, with the advance in the art of metal working, this element of decoration attained great prominence and development. In America social and commercial conditions were unfavorable to the development of architecture and the allied arts, except to a slight extent duing the Colonial period, until comparatively recent years. The lessons of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, however, broke the indifference and barrenness of American designers, and gave that initial impulse to architecture and decorative art in this country which has since produced the splendid results with which we are now so familiar and which were so markedly in evidence at the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

(To be continued.)

*An article forming part of "A Treatise on Locks and Builders' Hardware," by Henry R. Towne, president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. John Wiley & Sons, publishers. Price, $3.00. It is the intention of the publishers of the Inland Architect to publish other selections from this work. The book is profusely illustrated and contains more than 1,100 pages, 4x6½ inches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Studies in Architecture. By Reginald Blomfield, A. R. A., F. S. A., M. A., Exter College, Oxford; Architect, Author of "A History of Renaissance Architecture in England." Published by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York. Price, $3.25.

The author states that architecture is not a mystery to be concealed from the uninitiated, without principles or tradition. It is an expression of human intelligence, governed by the same laws and capable of the same critical analysis as any other imaginative and intellectual effort. To recall and emphasize these facts is a principal object of this book. The following essays comprise the work: Byzantium or Lombardy, Andrea Palladio, The Architect of Newgate, A Hundred Years of French Renaissance, Philibert de l'Orme and The Italians at Fontainebleau. Each essay is illustrated by appropriate buildings, plans and bits of detail. Many of the reproductions are from charming pencil sketches by the author. There is considerable critical comment on important modern English buildings. The book numbers 226 pages and is attractively printed.

Architect, Owner and Builder Before the Law. A summary of American and English decisions on the principal questions relating to building, and the employment of architects, with about eight hundred references, including also practical suggestions in regard to the drawing of building contracts and forms of contract suited to various circumstances, by T. M. Clark, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York, 1905. Price, $3.00.

Three general divisions mark the contents of the volume: The Architect and the Owner; The Architect and the Builder; The Builder and the Owner. The decisions cited, therefore, cover all the relations of those concerned in building. The utmost attention has been given to such arrangement as would secure dispatch in finding any required decision. This is greatly aided by marginal references, table of cases cited, list of cases cited by states and alphabetical index. Mr. Clark's clearness of expression and interesting comment on cases add much of attraction to the volume. The information given will guide those concerned in building through the attendant legal complications. The book will readily commend itself to the architect.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Residence Terrace, Detroit, Mich. Albert Kahn, architect.

Wabash Railway Station, Decatur, Ill. Theo. C. Link, architect.

Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. McKim, Mead and White, architects.

Public School 62, New York City. C. B. J. Snyder, architect. Exterior and plan.

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago. S. S. Beman, architect. Exterior and interior.

Residence of E. H. Veile, Kansas City, Mo. George W. Maher, architect, Chicago. Exterior and plan.

Chicago Post Office and Custom House, Chicago. Henry Ives Cobb, architect. Two exterior views are shown.

Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Mass. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects. Perspective and floor plans.

Quadrangle Apartment Building for Luther Conant, Oak Park, Ill. E. E. Roberts, architect. Exterior and plan.

Residence for George Hucke, Kansas City, Mo. Charles A. Smith, architect. Exterior and dining room are shown.

Hall of National History, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. F. W. Revels and E. Hallenbeck, architects. Perspective, plan and details.

Residence for A. E. Stilwell, Kansas City, Mo. Charles A. Smith, architect. Exterior, reception hall, music room and view into dining room are shown.

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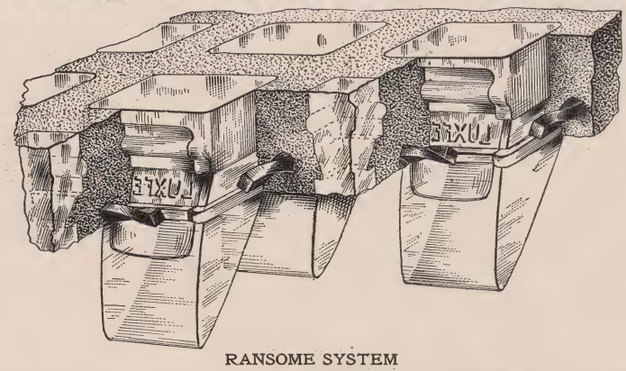

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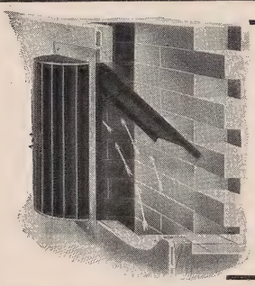

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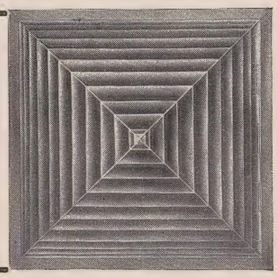

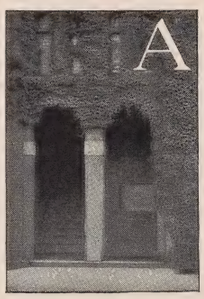

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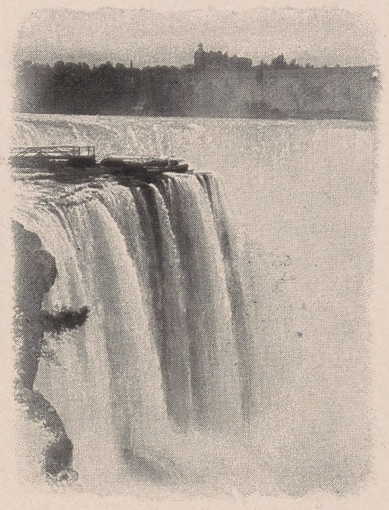

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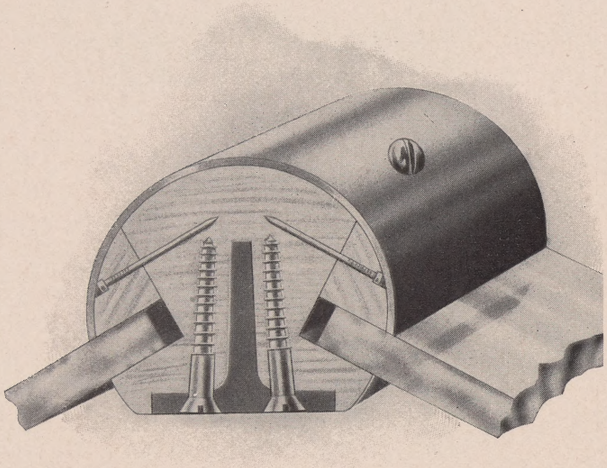

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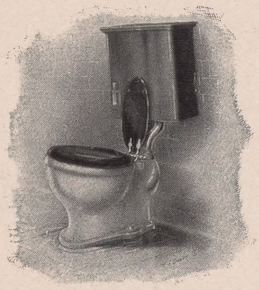

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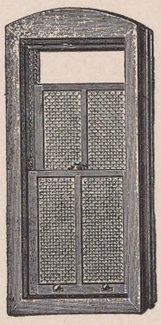

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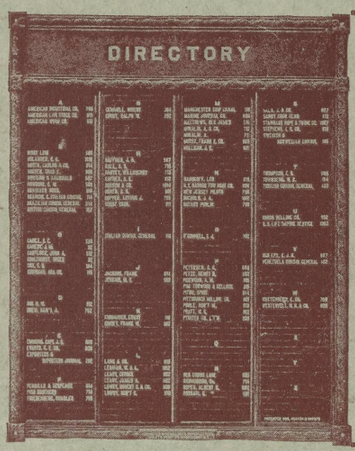

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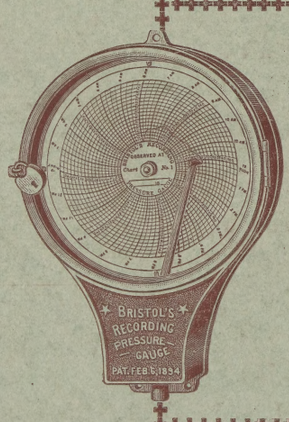

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